IRMA TIMES

THE ALBERTA OIL GAZETTE

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Synopsis of the Regulations for the Disposal of Petroleum and Natural Gas Rights

Editor's Note—We have had so many requests for private information about the oil and gas regulations that we are publishing a synopsis of them. The regulations in full can be secured from any Dominion Land Agent or from the Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

Petroleum and Natural Gas Leases may be applied for by any eligible person, man or woman.

A fee of $5.00 must accompany each application.

Application must be made in person at the Head Land Office for the district in which the land lies or before a Sub. Agent for the district.

The maximum area an individual can secure is up to 1920 acres, this area can be applied for in locations of 40 acres or more.

The rental for the first year is 50 cents per acre. For subsequent years $1.00 per acre. Leases run for a period of 21 years, renewable under conditions, for a further term of 21 years. An individual or Company can hold any quantity of land under assignment, no limitation has been set.

Should a lessee abandon his holdings, and 12 months expire from the date of his lease, he is eligible after that date to make a fresh application up to the extent of the area abandoned, provided all rental had been paid to the date of abandonment or assignment.

In surveyed territory application may be made by legal sub-divisions of a section—the lands in a single application must be adjoining, and the length must not exceed three times the breadth. A number of applications may be made up to the average allowed an individual.

In unsurveyed territory the land has to be staked in person showing position of claim in relation to some prominent topographical feature or other known point.

An applicant is allowed thirty days within which to record with the agent a staked claim in unsurveyed territory where such claim is within 100 miles of the land office and 1 day extra for each additional ten miles over 100.

Sec. 13. Rental for second and third years may be satisfied by development work. The lessee should make application at or before the beginning of the second or third year for an extension of time to pay rental and if before the end of the year he submits to the Land Agent of the district, under affidavit, evidence that actual boring operations has been prosecuted on his leasehold, the amount expended in such operations—exclusive of the cost of machinery and casing—may be deducted from the rental which became due at the beginning of that year.

Section 14. Provides that a lessee shall have within one year from the date of lease suitable equipment and machinery for carrying on prospecting operations and shall furnish under affidavit evidence showing the character, quantity and value of machinery installed and the particular parcel of land on which it is installed, the value of such machinery is not required to exceed $5,000.00.

Sec. 15. Provides that boring shall commence within 15 months on a leasehold and shall continue with reasonable diligence to satisfaction of Minister. If lessee ceases to carry on same for a period of more than three months the lease shall be subject to cancellation at the discretion of the Minister. However, evidence to the expenditure of $2,000.00 shall be accepted as a compliance for the year with this clause.

Section 16. Permits of grouping by anyone who holds under assignment other leases, such grouping to apply with regard to rentals to the second and third year of the leases.

Evidence of installation of machinery on one or more of the leases and as to expenditure required shall be furnished within the prescribed period, previously stated. The expenditure incurred, exclusive of cost of machinery and casing, may be applied in satisfaction of rental for the second and third years of the leaseholds included in the grouping. The value of machinery installed on any group of locations shall not be required to exceed $10,000.00. The maximum area that may be included in a group shall not exceed 20,000 acres nor shall the locations be separated by a greater distance than two miles.

Section 20. Provides that the Minister on application during the second and third years of the lease or group for an extension of time within which to pay rental and install the prescribed machinery, may grant such extension, provided evidence is furnished to show that an expenditure equal to that prescribed by the regulations is to be incurred in some other acceptable or necessary forms of preliminary development with a view to finding oil by which the interest of the district in which the locations are situated may be materially benefited.

Evidence to show such expenditure, under affidavit, made before the expiry of the lease year will be accepted in satisfaction of rental.

If this evidence is not furnished the Minister in his discretion may cancel.

If an extension is granted during the second and third year to install machinery and commence boring then the provisions of Sections 14 and 15 shall apply to the fourth year of the term of the lease.

20a. If the required exenditure has been incurred in the second and third years as provided in Sections 13, 17 and 20 the Minister may grant an extension to pay rental for the fourth and fifth years in consideration of further expenditure to be incurred in boring operations. Application should be made for this privilege during the currency of each lease year. If the lessee submits sworn evidence to show that during such year actual boring operations have been prosecuted with reasonable diligence on the location or group, the amount expended exclusive of machinery and casing may be deducted from the rental due at the beginning of the said year provided that petroleum and natural gas has not been found in paying quantities.

Where expenditure has been incurred in boring operations greater than the amount required to pay rentals, the Minister may place to the credit of the Lessee such excess portion of the expenditure as he may consider advisable and may apply such excess to other rentals owing by the Lessee subject to the Lessee continuing to prosecute boring operations to an extent proportionate in the opinion of the Minister to the credit to be established, also to the condition that as soon as the Minister shall decide that oil in commercial quantities has been established no further payments of rentals shall be applied from such credit, or if prospecting operations in the manner prescribed be not carried out, the credit established shall be subject to reduction or withdrawal at the discretion of the Minister.

Section 21. Where the surface rights is covered by a timber, grazing, coal mining lease, mining claim or other form of terminable grant, the lessee must first obtain permission of the Minister to enter thereon.

Sections 22 to 28. Provides for arbitration where surface rights are patented, but the mineral rights reserved to the Crown, if amicable arrangements cannot be made by the lessee for peaceable entry on the property and gives the modus operandi.

Section 29. Lessee must take reasonable precautions to prevent injurious access of water to oil bearing formation upon a well being abandoned for any cause. The casing may be withdrawn but the lessee must fill the hole with sand, clay or other material to prevent water gaining access to the oil formation.

In case gas is discovered proper precautions must be taken to prevent waste.

Should salt water be encountered, the lessee shall immediately close the well at such a depth as may prevent water gaining access to the oil bearing formation.

Failure to comply renders lease liable to cancellation at discretion of the Minister.

The Minister may make additional regulations as may appear expedient or necessary from time to time.

Section 29a. Provides that if Lessee fails to shut off water that may be encountered, or prevent the escape of gas, the Minister may take steps to do so using any machinery or equipment on the location for that purpose.

Before commencing boring operations the lessee shall notify the Minister that he intends doing so and the approximate date.

1. The particular point at which the operations are to be conducted.

2. The number or name of the well which number or name shall not be changed without the consent of the Minister.

3. The size and weight of the casing to be used.

4. The kind of drilling rig to be employed.

5. The name and Post Office address of the person in charge of such operations.

Failure to comply renders the lease or grant liable to cancellation.

In case a lessee desires to abandon a well he must before removing any machinery, casing, equipment or structure therefrom, notify the Minister in writing of his intention to do so and use every effort in accordance with approved methods to shut off and exclude all water from entering the oil formation and shall obtain permission from the Minister or other authorized officer, to do so. When making application to abandon, the lessee must furnish a log of the well if he has not already done so and submit a declaration giving the following information.

1. The approximate date on which proposed abandonment or removal shall begin.

2. Quantity and size of casing in the well.

3. Quantity and size of casing to be removed.

4. The depth at which water was encountered.

5. The manner in which water has been or will be effectively shut off.

6. The depth at which natural gas was encountered.

7. Whether any gas will be wasted or permitted to esacpe from the well by reason of the abandonment.

Failure to comply renders lease liable to cancellation.

Section 30. Lessee may relinquish at any time, the whole, or any portion of his holdings if he has complied with conditions and rental and any other liability has been paid.

Section 31. A Lease shall include only the oil and natural gas. Oil shale rights are excluded, and where the surface rights are available may lease at $1.00 per acre what is required for his operations.

Section 32. Rescinded.

Section 33. Lease may be cancelled on two years notice where it is not established that oil or natural gas has been discovered.

Section 34. No well shall be bored within two hundred feet of the boundaries of the leasehold, except in accordance with regulations approved by the Minister.

Section 35. $5.00 application fee.

Section 36. Lease shall be in form in accordance with regulations.

Section 37. A Lessee shall not assign or transfer or sublet without the consent of the Minister being first had and obtained.

Section 38. Sales of products shall be subject to such royalty as may from time to time be fixed by the Governor in Council.

Section 39. A Royalty at a rate to be fixed by Order in Council may from time to time be levied on oil and natural gas products. For a period of five years after the date it is decided oil in commercial quantities has been discovered on a leasehold the royalty shall not exceed 5 per cent of the sales of the products, nor shall it be less than 2 1-2 per cent. For a further five years the royalty shall not be more than 10 per cent or less than 5 per cent. Thereafter the royalty shall be 10 per cent.

Section 40. Any Company holding a lease by assignment or otherwise must be a Company registered or licensed in Canada and having its principal place of business in His Majesty's Dominions.

Section 41. The Minister may at any time assume absolute possession of any location and operate the same compensating the holder and in case of dispute leaving it to Exchequer Court to decide.

Section 42. If the location leased yields oil in paying quantities the lessee shall pump and work the wells faithfully and uninterruptedly so long as the wells continue to yield remuneratively.

Section 43. At the end of each year of the term of the lease, the lessee shall furnish a statement supported by affidavit, showing the number of days operations were carried on,

The number of men employed,
The character of the work done,
The depth attained,
The total expenditure incurred,
A detailed statement showing the purpose for which such expenditure was incurred,
The quantity of crude oil or natural gas obtained,
The amount realized from the sale thereof.

Failure to furnish this yearly return subjects the lessee to a fine of $10.00 per day for each day's delay and after three months to cancellation.

Section 44. In the British Columbia Block in the Peace River District, the Province of B. C. may take up to 5 per cent of land included in lease for roadway purposes without compensation.

Section 45. When a lease is cancelled it is reserved to the Crown for disposal at public auction after notice has been posted in Office of Mining Recorder and such other notice given as the Minister may direct.

If a person applies for a cancelled leasehold to be made available for re-application he must also state he is prepared to pay a bonus. Notice may then be posted for 30 days and at the expiry of that time sold by the Mining Recorder or other person designated by him, to the highest bidder who will pay in addition to the bonus, the application fee the first year's rental and any other charges for improvements or otherwise that might be against the land. This applies to surveyed land.

In unsurveyed territory the applicant shall be given such period as the Mining Recorder may determine to stake out and make application for the location desired.

At any time prior to posting for sale at auction the lessee whose rights were cancelled may apply for re-instatement in which case he would have to pay the rental in full with interest. He can then be re-instated.

If the land has been posted for sale at auction the cancelled lessee may apply for re-instatement by having an application in the hands of the Mining Recorder before the sale is held, along with the amount due for rental and interest, which shall be announced by the auctioneer and held as a reserve bid. Should such applicant be unsuccessful his money will be refunded.

Section 46. Any person eligible to acquire a lease may personally submit a statement in writing that the conditions of a lease are not being complied with where a lease is of more than 18 months standing and may also submit an application for cancellation.

Upon receipt of an application for cancellation, notice will be sent to the last known address of the lessee advising him of the defaults complained of and giving him 60 days to remedy same.

In event of cancellation on an application for that purpose, the applicant for cancellation will for a period of thiry days, be given the first right to obtain a lease without the land being put up for auction.

There are Special regulations for Forest Reserves.

FIRST SAMPLE OF REFINED OIL FROM IRMA-WAINWRIGHT FIELD REACHES EDMONTON

The first two samples of refined oil taken from the Irma-Wainwright field to reach Edmonton arrived last week and were placed on display in Graham & Reid's show windows on Jasper Avenue. The oil was sent to the laboratories at Tulsa, Oklahoma where the water contained in them was extracted. According to the report accompanying them the quality of oil is high.

The oil will find a ready market as soon as production has been established in sufficient quantity to justify the establishment of one or more refineries in close proximity to the newly proven field. The erection of two refineries is being contemplated at Edmonton and we hope before the summer is far advanced that others will be established to supply local demands in other parts of central Alberta.

YEARS AGO Charles Kingsley wrote: "The worst calamity, I should say, which could befall any human being would be this: To have his own way from his cradle to his grave; to have everything he liked for the asking—even for the buying; never forced to say: "I should like this—but I must not do it"; never to deny himself; never to want. That man's soul would be in as great danger as if he were committing a great crime."

There is truth in every line of the above—well worth the digging out.

THE WHEAT POOL DRIVE

Chance to Hear W. J. Jackman Speak On Wheat Pool

It will be remembered that on the occasion of the Drive for Members of the Alberta Wheat Pool in September last the full objective of the Drive was not attained, although there was a splendid response to the call. This failure was due in part to the inadequate time available for disseminating information with reference to the Pool; in part also to the fact that farmers were very busy cutting the biggest crop in the history of the province, an exceptionally difficult crop to handle, with hired help very scarce and expensive. Financial obligations, too, made it very difficult for many farmers to join up.

Such a small proportion of those who signed the contract availed themselves of the opportunity which was given to all to withdraw, that it was very evident to the Trustees that there was a general wish that the Pool should be put into operation in time to handle the 1923 crop; and after very carefully surveying the situation, the Board came to the conclusion that there was a sufficient volume of wheat under contract to give a reasonable chance of marketing it successfully.

Whilst it is too early yet to foresee what the result of the year's business will be, it is believed that the action of the Trustees will be found to have been justified.

But it is evident to anyone who understands the principles upon which the Pool is founded that in order to attain the fullest measure of success, there must be the largest possible volume of wheat in the Pool. And with a view to securing this, it has been decided to make an organized effort this month to get the rest of the wheat growers into the ranks.

A Membership Drive is to be conducted from March 17th to the end of the month, and it is decidedly up to the Wheat Pool Members of this district to see to it that a thorough canvas is made, and that every farmer who has not yet signed the contract is given another opportunity to do so.

Local associations of Wheat Pool Members are being formed all over the province, with the object of protecting the interests of members at local shipping points, of studying the principles and practice of co-operative marketing, of co-operating with each other in the loading of cars over the platform where shipping in that way is preferred, and of organizing in order to assist most effectively in the Membership Drive.

It is hoped that steps will be taken by the Pool Members to organize at the shipping points in this district. The local asociations need only be very simple and inexpensive, but they can render very useful service to the community in the betterment of marketing conditions.

Meetings have been arranged at Edgerton on Thursday, March 20th, at 2.30; at Wainwright at 8 o'clock in the evening of the same day; at Irma on Friday the 21st, at 2.30. Each of the meetings will be addressed by Mr. W. J. Jackman, the representative of this district on the Wheat Pool Board, who will discuss the organization and operation of the Pool, and who will endeavor to answer any questions which may be put to him with regard to the Pool or with regard to marketing problems.

Every farmer and every business man should attend and get first hand information.

Saskatchewan and Manitoba, who were unable to organize in time for operation last year, are now taking very active steps to that end, and are staging membership drives this month also. The complete success of the Pool plan requires that the wheat of the three western provinces should go through one channel. Saskatchewan and Manitoba have excellent prospects of attaining their objective. The co-operation of the three provinces will then be assured in handling the 1924 crop.

Let us therefore see that Alberta does her part. Let us keep our own province in the forefront. Up to the present she has led the way. We must remain in the van.

It is up to the Irma district to come through with 100 per cent sign-up.

ALBERTA WEEKLY MARKET REPORT

(Calgary Market Examiner)

Cattle.

BEEF—Edmonton had a good demand for quality cattle, with choice heavy and light steers $5.25@$6, with a top of $6.50 on a few; good $4.50@$5 medium $3.25@$4; common from $3 down. Choice heifers $4@$4.50;; ogod $3.25@$3.75. Choice cows $3.50@$4; good $3@$3.50; medium $2.50@$3; common $2@$2.50; canners $1@$1.50. The right quality of bulls will make up to $2.50; others $1.75. Choice veal $6.50@$7; good $3.50 @ $4. FEEDERS, STOCKERS—Not many choice feeders, but they make $4@$4.50; stocker steers of right quality scarce and medium quality selling at $3@ $3.50.

Hogs

Edmonton market fairly steady through the week, at $6.75@$7, off cars, but sales sticking yesterday, packers refusing to pay top quotation on thick smooths; bacon 10 per cent premium.

Sheep.

Edmonton receipts of sheep practically nil, but would meet ready sales; last quotations up to $11 on lambs; yearlings $9.50, and ewes $8.

Grain.

Markets have been slow during the week for all grains and though the price recessions have not been heavy, they have been discouraging. Cash and future delivery prices on wheat are lower, and the coarse grains have been following the same line. Millers report the flour trade good, but outside of this local demand, there is not much buying activity.

Butter—Cream—Cheese.

DAIRY BUTTER—Quite a lot offered now, and most of it No. 2, which is not wanted; fancy table grade bought at markets at 30c. BUTTERFAT—Steady increase shown in production; prices unchanged and likely to hold while butter remains firm.

Eggs—Poultry.

EGGS—Several declines since last week, Calgary quoting: Extras 24c; No. 1 21c; No. 2 16c; cracks 10c; production heavy and no shipments in immediate sight; too early for storing; prospects uncertain. POULTRY—Demand moderate, but most of shipments taken care of without altered price.

Hay.

Calgary getting liberal offers of supplies at $20@$22, with occasional tops of $23. When crop can be moved more freely it looks like lower prices.

Furs.

Steady tone to trading, with not much activity, but sales can be made; prospects are encouraging when better class of hides come off in spring.

Hides.

Market quiet and fairly strong tone Winnipeg auction this week will give further line on coyote values, which at present look weak; quality falling off owing to spring.

TAKES ROOT IN CANADA

The Toronto Weekly Star publishes the following:

"The Chivalric Order of the Crusaders, the soldiers' secret society which has mystified and thrilled Great Britain with its spectacular march to Westminster Abbey to pay homage to its first knight, the unknown soldier, has taken root in Canada.

Its first meeting has been held in Toronto The charter from Ontario has been applied for. Application for a dominion charter is in preparation. The name, "Crusader", has been patented in four ways.

"A distinguished Toronto general is now in London, England, making overtures for affiliation with the parent order in Britain which numbers the Duke of York amongst its members, along with a large group of Britain's leading soldiers.

"The knight grand commander of the order just launched in Canada is Lieut.-Col. J. Allister Currie, commander of the Fifteenth Highlanders in the great war, member of the legislature for S. E. Toronto. The greatest secrecy cloaks the origin and news of the new order. Whether Col. Currie or the general now in England interviewing the British order is the originator of the idea cannot be discovered. Forty-three soldiers were present at the secret meeting which marked the inception of the Canadian Crusaders."

The government should be more anxious about keeping Canadians in Canada than making all kinds of inducements to foreigners to come here.

Should Look After Immigrants

Too Much Attention Paid to Statistics and Administration

That those bodies, in this country, employed in the task of handling immigrants, paid too much attention to administrational and statistical work and not enough to seeing that the various people brought in were well placed and looked after, was the opinion expressed by Victor G. K. Weldie, of Vancouver, who has just returned from visiting his home town, Riga, the capital of Latvia.

Mr. Weldie, who served with the 183rd Canadian Battalion during the war, being its adjutant at Camp Hughes, said he had no wish, in any way, to be critical of the immigration authorities, but other dominions were paying great attention to the progress their settlers made in their respective countries, and he felt convinced it would be to Canada's advantage to make a great point of this also.

Mr. Weldie said he was convinced that what Canada wanted was a very much increased population, so that the country could be properly developed and the overhead charges and cost of living reduced. Now that the immigration quota into the United States had been made more stringent he expected that the eyes of Europe would rest upon Canada as the country where she could place her surplus sons.

"The republic of Latvia, where I come from and which consists of three former provinces of the Russian Empire, viz., Lavonia, Courland and Vitebsk, is not encouraging any of its people to emigrate; in fact, it is endeavoring to bring back the 200,000 scattered over Soviet Russia and Siberia during the German advance in 1916," continued Mr. Weldie.

"No obstacle will, however, be put in the way of people, who want to better themselves coming to Canada. Sir John Pitka, who I know well, hopes to bring over one hundred families from the neighboring country of Esthonia during the spring, and I have no doubt that a considerable number of immigrants from neighboring countries will come, too. The Canadian Government has an immigrant agent in Riga, E. N. Moquin, but he has to confine himself to examining intending settlers, and is not able to carry out propaganda work. I myself seized the opportunity, while at home, of delivering lectures on Canada and writing stories in the newspapers which I hope will bear fruit."

Mr. Weldie concluded by saying that Latvia was now stabilized economically and politically. The people, perhaps, were not thoroughly contented, but conditions were a great improvement on recent years. The currency of the country was now standardized in lats and centimes; five and a half lats equalling one dollar.

This standardization had helped Latvia very much in the matter of outside trading.

Fresh Air Crank of London's Zoo

Sandy, Popular Orang-Outang, Discovers How to Break Window With Walking Cane

Sandy, Junior, the popular orang-outang of the London Zoo monkey house, has discovered how to smash windows with a walking stick.

Those visitors from overseas who know Sandy will be inclined to think it was something more than mere mischief which prompted him.

He is a fresh air crank. Though a native of Borneo he has withstood for several years the vagaries of the English climate under almost open-air conditions, while his relations in the ape house have been coddling themselves like hot-house plants, in a congenial temperature behind plate glass.

To this open-air life and the cheerful companionship of his many human friends, the officials attribute Sandy's robust health and luxuriant coat.

Sandy apparently desires even more rigorous treatment, for upon possessing himself of one of his favorite trophies, a walking stick, he clambered to the top of the cage, and, stretching his arm through the roof, proceeded to remove the glass from a fanlight.

The crash of breaking glass pleased him immensely, for, though he was promptly disarmed by the keeper, Sandy, managed to secure another walking stick next day, and completed his work of demolition.

Wire netting has now been added to the top of the cage to prevent further experiments of the kind, and Sandy is busily thinking this over.

Pencil manufacturers say the people of the United States pay more than $80,000,000 a year for pencils, representing more than 30,000,000,000 wooden pencils.

One minute today is worth an hour tomorrow.

W. N. U. 1512

The High Cost Of Style

Between the Price of Essential Production and the Cost of Living

Mr. J. G. Robertson, Provincial Livestock Commissioner, in his address a few days ago proposed some remedies for present-day conditions which are deemed to be unsatisfactory. It was all good advice but did not get down to causes, which it is so hard to do. There are many theories as to what has disturbed the equilibrium. We have before us an interesting contribution to the discussion. The writer seems to incline to the view that the farmer produces now what he always produced, while the things he buys are very different and more costly, because the farmer demands that they be different. The wheat produced today is no better wheat than that produced fifty years ago, likewise the beef, the pork, the milk, the butter, and all food products have the same food value on the farm and when sold by the farmers that they always had. But when the farmer goes to the store it is different from what it was in former days. Fifty years ago the store goods were standardized and did not get out of fashion. The quality was good and was meant to last a long time, but styles, patterns and colors were limited. Today it is the style that makes the value. Money is paid for the newest vogue, and wearing quality is given secondary place. In fact the danger is that the garment will outwear the style, so quickly are fashions changed to meet the demands of a fastidious public and increase sales to the manufacturers. What a simple proposition was a boot and shoe store fifty years ago compared with hundreds of styles, shapes and sizes, and in colors to match every thinkable costume? The shoeman has to make a big investment and is constantly faced with the prospect of a big loss should he be caught with a stock out of style. Fifty years ago there was no such thing as a "stocking department." Now "stocking" making is a profession and all stockings are "wonderful" and must be paid for. To continue comparisons would be wearisome, but people make a great mistake in thinking they should get the style they demand today at a price their grandmothers paid for what they wanted wear well in the days that are gone for ever. Many elements have tended to disturb the balance between the price of essential production and the cost of living, and style is not the least important one. Very often we complain against the high cost of living when we mean the high cost of style.—Moose Jaw Times.

Disease From Old Book

Woman Infected With Scarlet Fever From 20-Year-Old Volume

A Brentford woman has just been admitted to a London hospital suffering from scarlet fever, and it is believed that the disease was contracted by reading a book belonging to someone who suffered from that complaint 20 years ago.

A well known medical authority says that the spread of infection by such means is not confined to scarlet fever. It applies also to whooping cough, measles, tuberculosis and other complaints.

In any normal atmosphere these germs thrive almost indefinitely, and they seem to have a marked tendency to secret themselves in out-of-the-way places. "Clothing, furniture, curtains, and rugs are well-known carriers of germs.

Some time ago a man engaged on the interior decoration of a house developed tuberculosis, and it was strongly suspected that the disease germinated while he was employed on the work.

The only way of meeting this germ peril is by disinfection, which should be applied to the room in which there has been a contagious disease and any articles which have been in contact with the patient.

Vanity of Vanities

If the wise man of Israel was compelled to exclaim centuries ago "all is vanity," what would he say if he found out that today American women spend 150 million dollars a year for hair nets. For scented soaps, the nation's bill is 145 million dollars a year, for cosmetics, 63 million dollars; for chewing gum, 100 million dollars. America spends 750 million dollars a year for toilet preparations, including talcum powder, cold cream, rouge, lip-sticks.

Lady Astor's Quick Retort

At one of Lady Astor's meetings at Plymouth, a country yokel, thinking he would floor her on a farming problem, suddenly called out:

"Say, missus, how many toes are there on a pig's foot?"

Lady Astor flashed the reply:

"Take off your boots, my man, and count for yourself."

More than a thousand different pieces of material, varying from felt to wood, ivory and many kinds of metal, enter into the making of a high-grade piano.

A Party Frock for the Little Miss

Irresistible is this dainty taffeta party frock, which is developed in an exquisite shade of blue.

Long Flight of Goose Checked

Tagged at Kingsville and Shot Down in Baffin Land

It is a far cry from the shore of Lake Erie to Baffin Land, but apparently distance means nothing to the wild goose. The other day there arrived at Jack Miner's famous bird sanctuary at Kingsville, Ont., an aluminum tag bearing the initials, "E. R. K.," which had been taken from the wild goose shot last summer by an Eskimo, near Baffin Land. The letter accompanying the tag, mailed by the Rev. J. W. Walton, a missionary in the north country for thirty-three years at Great Whale Lake, was three months en route.

The wild goose had been tagged at Kingsville in April, 1919, by Edward R. Kerr, of Walkerville, secretary of the Essex County Wild Life Conserving Association. At a meeting of the association at Kingsville four wild geese which Jack Miner had caught that day were tagged. The goose tagged by Mrs. Sam Hart, Toronto, was shot down at Fort Albany, James Bay, by an Indian. The second tag bearing the name of the late Magistrate Alfred Miers, Windsor, was returned in the fall of 1920, the goose having been shot down on Belcher Islands, Hudson Bay. This is the third tag to come back.

Scottish Thrift in 1923

Thrift in Scotland is being well maintained in accordance with the national reputation. Despite the unparalleled distress and unemployment on the Clyde, the total amount deposited in the Glasgow Savings Bank during 1923 was fully £7,000,000, and the total balance at credit of the depositors is now £20,183,000. Aberdeen Savings Bank shows total assets of £5,140,000, the increase during the last year being £241,904. In Edinburgh there was an increase last year of £594,292, the total credit balance now being £8,964,361.

When You Buy Tea

This Tells You All About the Different Blends of Green and Black Tea

For the woman who has no very keen sense of taste so far as tea goes, it is far better to buy some labeled brand of tea, put up by some reliable concern, than to depend on her own judgment concerning tea weighed out at the grocery store. The convenient thing about buying package tea is that if you find it acceptable the first time, then you can depend on getting the same flavor whenever you buy that brand.

If you are serving tea in the afternoon it is a good plan to select some more or less usual blend of tea and not to attempt anything unusual. You may like Russian teas and unusual Chinese teas, but your guests may not. Do not select a heavy tea, nor one too delicate in flavor, if you would please the majority of your guests. Nowadays most people prefer black tea to green in this country, and it is better not to serve green unless you definitely know the preference of your guests.

Teas are either black or green. The familiar green teas are Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson and Imperial. The more usual black teas include English Breakfast, Oolong, Pekoe, Formosa, Souchong and Ceylon. Green teas are more stimulating to the nerves and therefore should always be used in combination with black teas.

Orange Pekoe of a good quality blended in small amounts with Ceylon, English Breakfast or Oalong brings out all the delicacy of flavor hidden in the tea leaves. Pekoe, Young Hyson and English Breakfast form another good blend, and many persons think Oolong mixed with a third of its own weight of uncolored Japan tea delicious.

Russian tea brings a slightly different flavor from the lemon than is found when the lemon slice is dropped into the tea after it is poured. The Russians cut the slice of lemon in the cup first and pour the hot tea on it.—From the Washington Star.

English Boys Learn About Canada

Pupils of Eton, Harrow and Rugby Are Told of Opportunities in This Country

English youth attending such famous public schools as Eton, Harrow and Rugby, and boys who are pupils of secondary schools in the United Kingdom are to hear the opportunities for them as farmers in Canada. Professor W. Lochehad, B.A., M.Sc., F.A.A.S., of Macdonald Agricultural College, is conducting a lecture tour in Great Britain with the idea of interesting English boys in the possibilities which an agricultural career offers in the Dominion. Should the result of the mission be as successful as anticipated, arrangements will be made for the holding of a special summer course in Canadian methods of farming at Macdonald College so that the boys will be ready for placement on the land with farmers within a year's time.

But Now

Her.—"Before you married me you told me you were well off."

Him.—"I was, but I didn't know it."

One of the world's most important gypsum beds has been discovered by an Ontario prospector.

Sawing Wood

Bucksaw and Sawhorse Played Big Role Once With Beech and Maple

An author in Ottawa is bringing out a book to be called, "Bucksaw Bill," and of course the present generation will rise up and ask, "What is a bucksaw?"

Climb up on my knee, son, and I'll tell you, promises the London Advertiser. His version is:

A bucksaw is, or was, a contraption that used to hang up in the woodshed, just inside the door. It was too large to ever get lost or misplaced. It could always be found. If it threatened to get out of sight when the pond between our farm and the school house was all frozen over, dad could invariably lay his hand on it.

It had a frame with a steel blade on one side; a thumb-screw decorated the opposite side to hold the thing tight. You grasped it by the two corners of the handle at the top.

Back of the woodshed was a sawhorse. What's a sawhorse? Four bits of sapling, two crossed at one end like an X and about three feet away two more, all pounded into the ground over a bigger stick at the bottom.

Beside the sawhorse was a pile of cordwood, fine big slabs of beech and maple, elm or ash sometimes. The big stick was put in the sawhorse; one knee went up to hold it in place; then to work—saw, saw, slivers and knots—slow, tedious and every muscle in the body going. Finally the end stick came off and the next cut was tackled, that miserable cut that started to pinch the saw before you were halfway through. Then over she went, and a new start was made on the other side in the hope of hitting the first cut. Then that excellent sensation when it was through, and so on.

One stick, two, three, four, five—surely that would be enough. Then in for supper, home-cured ham and eggs, milk—tired, yes, likewise sleepy. Bed, blankets, sleep.

That, my boy, was the bucksaw, and it would be better for a whole lot of us if the old bucksaw and the sawhorse and the cordwood were in the backyard today.

First "Uncle Sam"

Was Originally a Real Person and a Citizen of Troy

Uncle Sam, of the long white hair, striped trousers and starred waist coat, who stands for the United States in cartoons, was originally a real person, a citizen of Troy, New York, about a hundred years ago. The way the term came to be applied to the United States Government happened in this manner:

Shortly after the war of 1812, Elbert Anderson, of New York, who was a contractor for the army, went to Troy to purchase some provisions. It was Anderson's habit to stamp all boxes containing the goods with his initials and those of the United States, so that on the end of each box sent out were the letters E. A. and U. S.

Before each box went out it had to be inspected, and one of the inspectors was an old man, popular among his associates for his wit and good humor, named Samuel Wilson. Around the inspecting rooms he was known as "Uncle Sam." One time a new man in the office asked an employee what the letters on the boxes, E. A. and U. S., stood for. The man, thinking to tease Uncle Sam a bit, answered: "E. A. for Elbert Anderson, and U. S. for Uncle Sam, who inspects them."

The joke spread, and before long the letters U. S. became generally applied to the name Uncle Sam. When cartoonists looking for a popular figure to impersonate the United States, heard the tale, they used the characteristic Uncle Sam of the inspecting room, dressed in flag-like clothes.

Where Civility Reigns

German Says London is Politest City in the World

"The politeness of the port and customs officials in London is more noticeable than ever. This politeness, indeed, is to be found everywhere; the policeman, ever ready to help you, is polite; the street car conductor never takes your fare without saying 'Thank you!'

"And the telephone girl, when the number you want is occupied, asks, 'May I ring you up when the line is disengaged?'"

What wonderful country is this? "Things they do better abroad," once more? Yes, but this time "abroad" happens to be England.

The person who pays London this compliment is the special correspondent of the foremost financial paper in Berlin, the Boersen-Courier.

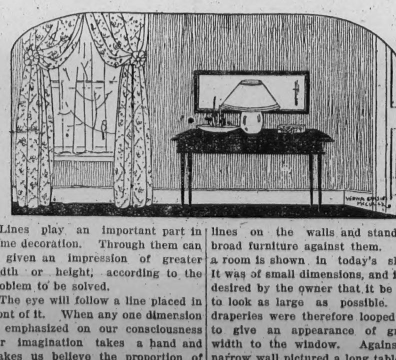
He was very much struck by the care which chauffeurs, busmen and drivers of every kind of vehicle take in moving along the crowded streets, and, he adds, "the discipline of the public is wonderful."

Ninety per cent. of the school slates manufactured in the United States are used in foreign countries.

Things You Want to Know About Home Decoration

By DOROTHY ETHEL WALSH.
National Authority on Home Furnishings.

Correct Lines for the Small Room.



Lines play an important part in home decoration. Through them can be given an impression of greater width or height, according to the problem to be solved.

The eye will follow a line placed in front of it. When any one dimension is emphasized on our consciousness our imagination takes a hand and makes us believe the proportion of the object viewed is longer or wider than it is, according to the decorative treatment it has received.

Decorators realizing this use lines on the walls of a room the ceiling of which is too low for beauty. If a room is narrow they place horizontal lines on the walls and stand low, broad furniture against them. Such a room is shown in today's sketch. It was of small dimensions, and it was desired by the owner that it be made to look as large as possible. The draperies were therefore looped back to give an appearance of greater width to the window. Against the narrow wall pictured a long table was placed and a horizontal mirror hung above it.

If you will send a self-addressed stamped envelope to Dorothy Ethel Walsh in care of this paper she will be happy to forward to her "Ten Ideas for Lamp Shades."

Makes Success Of Dairying

Swedish-Canadian Girl Shows the Way to Profits on Saskatchewan Farm

The statement is sometimes heard that a farmer can no longer make a living in Western Canada. At the Western Canada Dairy Convention in Moose Jaw a young farm girl told a story of achievement—and produced the cream checks to back it up—which should bring a blush of shame to the cheeks of those who are going around, wringing their hands and saying that the bottom has dropped out of farming in this part of the country.

The young lady is Miss Mary Anderson, who personally manages one of the most successful dairy herds in the province. She was born in a small city in Sweden. When she arrived in Saskatchewan in 1912, at the age of seven, she knew only two words of English. One of them was "ticket," which she learned on the train; and the other was "fish," which the steward on the boat on which she crossed the Atlantic was always pronouncing—as fish was the cheapest article on the ship's menu.

She appears to have had a natural fondness for animals and took immediately to the cows which her father purchased for his farm near Vawn in the constituency of Turtleford. She accompanied her father to dairy conventions and meetings, where she picked up a good deal of expert information in regard to dairy cattle and the proper way to handle them. When her father died about three years ago, Miss Anderson took full charge of the herd of eight cows—and applied the information which she had obtained by listening to dairymen who spoke from expert knowledge or actual experience.

And so it has come about that this little Swedish-Canadian girl, who landed here a dozen years ago knowing only "ticket" and "fish," can now look the future in the face with perfect confidence. She had eight cows during the winter of 1921-22 and they netted her roughly $50 a month. They did even better during the calendar year of 1923, when they produced $701 worth of cream. One cow has since died; but the other seven produced last month $130 worth of cream. Assuming that all goes well, at the end of the current year Miss Anderson should be able to report that her little herd of carefully selected and tested milkers has presented her with cream checks totalling $1,500. Will many farmers in the province get that much from the wheat they raise on a quarter section?—Regina Leader.

Facing the Sunshine

A Happy Disposition Is a Real Asset in Life

We are all apt to be irritable at times, and it is the small daily worries and annoyances that upset the most. We are given strength to meet the big troubles in life, and these often soften and improve our character; whereas we allow ourselves to be thoroughly upset by small vexations, and not only exaggerate them in our mind, but let them affect our looks as well. When we are out of temper the lines of our eyes and mouth droop and harden, and we look as thoroughly cross and discontented as we feel. Such moods, if we give way to them frequently, leave an expression of habitual discontent, which is the last thing we would wish to have. However irritating our small vexations may be, we must try to rise superior to them, and tell ourselves they are not worth worrying about, and force our minds to think of something else.

Life is too short to allow our energy to be wasted, or our character spoilt by petty annoyance. They are of no real importance, and in the long run do not count at all. If we concentrate on big things—our work, our hopes, our friendships—we shall find little time to harp on small vexations. Cheerfulness and good temper cost nothing, and are almost as important as good health; whereas depression and discontent unnerve us and take away from our working power.

A happy disposition is the greatest help, and if we look on the bright side of things and face the sunshine, the small worries of daily life will no longer have the same power to affect us.

New Submarine Will Have Eyes

According to a despatch from Civitavecchia, Italy, Prof. Gugilelmotti claims to have made a discovery which is destined to revolutionize physical laws hitherto believed to prevail with respect to refraction of light through an elastic body such as water.

The professor asserts the discovery which resulted from long research and experiments, will enable pilots of submarines to see through the water even at great depth.

The St. Lawrence discharges 1,000,000 cubic feet of water per second.

Industrious Nova Scotia

Province by the Sea is Developing Many of Her Natural Resources

When John Cabot in 1497 landed from his little ship, the Matthew, and hoisted the Royal Standard upon what is now Cape Breton Island, a portion of the province of Nova Scotia, little did he think that in the course of a comparatively few years, as the ages of countries go, the hand of welcome would be held out from that province to the many thousands from across the sea who would find in the new land happy homes and prosperity. The latter term may be uesd in its full meaning; in Nova Scotia there is no poverty. When the Canadian Weekly Newspaper Association visited that province last summer one of the features often remarked upon was the apparent contentment of the people. This contentment must not, however, be taken as any indication of a lack of progressiveness, in fact, some of the editors were distinctly fascinated by the immensity of the industries.

Attention was first directed to the natural resources of Nova Scotia in the log of the good ship Matthew, when the discoverer recorded that the vessel was "sometimes stayed" in her course by the schools of cod. Fishing is today one of the chief primary industries of the province, the many bays and inlets providing safe harbors for the thousands of fishing vessels that go to sea. Hundreds of canneries give employment to many thousands of hands in the preparation of the fish, the value of which in 1922 was over ten million dollars.

The second primary industry is coal mining. With the only coal mines on the Atlantic coast, the value of these to navigation and industry can hardly be fully appreciated. During the twelve months ending September last 5,067,434 tons of bituminous coal were mined in Nova Scotia. Coal is not, however, the only mineral resource, gypsum, salt and others being produced in considerable quantity, while a very large range of useful minerals are available but as yet largely undeveloped.

Agriculture is as old as Nova Scotia, the farmers being engaged almost entirely in mixed farming. Apple growing is extensively carried on, as the traveler may witness in a trip through the famous Annapolis Valley.

Nova Scotia has great historic interest, also, due to the early struggles for possession of the land. On these, however, we have not time to dwell, suffice it to say that the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa has just issued a well illustrated handbook of Nova Scotia, which will be sent free to all interested in Canada's province down by the sea.

Successful Indian Farmers

Indians of Three Prairie Provinces Harvest Crop of 1,276,656 Bushels

The Indians of the three prairie provinces in the 1923 season harvested the greatest crop in their history.

According to the annual report from the head office in Regina, the total grain crop was 1,276,656 bushels, an increase of more than half a million bushels over the 1922 crop.

In the three provinces the Indians harvested 638,561 bushels of wheat, 574,282 bushels of oats and 62,304 bushels of barley. The report shows they raised 58,264 bushels of potatoes and 10,000 bushels of other vegetables. They summerfallowed 20,000 acres of land; broke 6,808 acres; put up 57,000 tons of hay and 9,516 of green feed.

Besides marketing a very large number of steers, over and above their own beef requirements, the Indians now own 20,000 head of cattle, a natural increase of 2,000 head over the figure for 1922, and they own 25,000 horses.

The report shows the Alberta reserves to have yielded an exceedingly heavy crop of excellent quality. On the other hand, Saskatchewan, with a larger acreage did not yield as well owing to adverse conditions during the crop season in the southern part of the province.

Japan Welcomes Autos

Japan's great earthquake of last fall has proven a boon to the automobile industry. Before the catastrophe, there were few motor vehicles in the empire. Duties and taxes made their usage almost prohibitive. Urgent demands for transportation, when the relief workers began their labors of mercy, taught the government its folly. Now the automobile is playing a big part in Japan's reconstruction. Trucks are admitted free, and pleasure cars for half the old duties.

Irate Mother.—What do you mean by saying my boy has some of the characteristics of the German?

Teacher.—Don't get excited, madam. I merely mean to indicate that he has too many bad marks.

W. N. U. 1507

Jumping Beans

Interesting Phenomena of Nature Found in Mexico

Jumping beans are amongst Nature's most interesting phenomena. Really, it is not the bean that jumps, but a little insect inside it!

The jumping bean comes from a tree in Mexico, which bears a strange looking three-cornered fruit, containing three pods. In two of these pods are the seeds of the tree, but in the third is a little worm, the larva of a certain kind of moth.

This moth comes to the tree when it is in flower and lays an egg in a part of each blossom so that while two parts grow into pods for the seed of the tree, the other becomes a shell for the egg when it is hatched.

The fruit ripens in August and drops to the ground. There the husk breaks open and divides into three parts. In one of these is the worm!

In some extraordinary way the little insect knows that it is not in a safe place. It might get eaten or trampled upon, so it coils itself up and then suddenly lets itself go with a spring, taking its house with it. It goes on jumping until it has found a safe resting-place; then it goes to sleep for the winter.

You positively can't satisfy some people. They are always looking for trouble and are never happy when they find it.

One of the largest aluminum bearing deposits in the world has been discovered near Topolcza, Hungary.

War On Rust

Active Measures Being Taken to Overcome Annual Loss

Active steps are being taken by the government to combat the destruction which annually results from wheat rust in the west. Millions of dollars' loss are annually attributed to this cause. It is not expected to devise a method of overcoming it entirely, on account of the variety of types, but rather to find the one best able to resist it. The experiments are being carried on at the pathological laboratory at the central experimental farm at Ottawa in connection with similar investigations at Saskatoon.

Can Hear More Distinctly

Radio Receiver Held on Ear Without Head Bridles

Fitting over the ear, a radio receiver is being made in Europe that does away with head bridles. It allows greater freedom of movement, yet is not uncomfortable, since its light weight is evenly distributed. As the ear is entirely inclosed in the device, with a cushion of air between it and the diaphragm, external noises are shut out, music and voices sound more natural, and the wearer can hear more distinctly. Sets of two are also being turned out.

To Be Exact

The Patient.—I've broken my glasses; do I have to be examined all over again?

The Oculist.—Oh, no; only your eyes.—London Opinion.

A Neat Street Hat

Here is shown a black felt hat trimmed with flutings of white grosgrain ribbon for street wear.

Short Weight Bread

Will Introduce Bill to Regulate Weight Of Bread in U.S.

A bill which would regulate the weight of bread sold in inter-state commerce has been introduced into congress by Rep. Brand, of Ohio. The purpose of the measure is to prevent short weight bread from being sold and to serve as a model to states for the passage of similar laws.

Brand, in introducing the bill, said consumers were cheated out of $50,000,000 yearly through buying short weight bread.

The Dirigible

Record of Disaster Which Has Followed the Zeppelin Type of Aircraft

The story of the dirigible is a story of disaster. Out of seventy-two Zeppelins employed in the war, fifty-two were destroyed; twenty-six by the allied forces, fourteen by storms and twelve by explosions. In comparison with the swift and dependable aeroplanes, the service of the Zeppelins were negligible. Since the war the ZR-2, a two-million dollar airship, was destroyed by an explosion near Hull, England, in 1921, with the loss of more than sixty British and American lives. A year later thirty-four men went to their death when the United States airship Roma, bought from the Italian Government, was lost near Hampton, Va.—Toronto Globe.

Both Closed

"So your neighbor Meek and his wife had a row over what kind of car they should get, he wanting an open car and she a sedan."

"Oh, yes, but the incident is closed."

"So is the car; I saw her out in it this morning."—Detroit Free Press.

During the last two years the Florida fishing industry has yielded a revenue of $8,563,000.

Only about 54,000 of the more than 151,000 acres of known oil lands in Mexico are being developed.

Give your local merchants a chance. Buy at home.

Railway Assists in Canadian Forest Preservation

A railway tie isn't much to look at, especially as you sit at the rear end of the observation car and watch the railway track disappearing, mile after mile, into the hazy sun-glare of the prairie or lose itself around a bend where the line winds itself through a wilderness of wood, rock and water. In fact, the railway tie gets little attention from the traveller, even if the traveller should be a bit romantic or poetical. The steel rails—two silver bands across the nation, signifying commerce and industry, human beings on the move, unions, partings—these have appealed to the imagination of the poet and the novelist, and the sketch artist, but the good, honest Canadian railway tie, without which the railway couldn't operate, is left out in the cold. It deserves a little more attention, for as a matter of fact, it is, one might say, the key log to a vast Canadian industry.

As, for instance, the Canadian Pacific Railway alone buys over six million ties every year for the maintenance of its lines. This, in board measurement, is equal to two hundred and sixteen million feet. On the tracks between Port Arthur and Vancouver, there are 34,100,000 ties. These figures in board measurement give a total of one billion, two hundred and thirty million feet of lumber, the weight of which is one million, nine hundred thousand tons.

Getting out railway ties is a real Canadian industry. These ties come from the bush in Northern Ontario, from Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. Getting them out gives employment to an army of men each lumbering season.

Work for more than 3,000 men in the lumber camps in Ontario and Manitoba is available every year as soon as the snow flies, and when the lumbering season is in full swing there is always work for 8,000 to 10,000 men. In addition to this sawmills are kept busy squaring them up for service; the hardware man benefits by the sale of saws, axes and other woodman's supplies; contractors are able to give employment to men with teams and sleighs, and the fodder required for the horses provides a considerable market for the Canadian farmer. In fact, the production of millions of ties in Canada each year is an industry of no small importance.

Fir, Tamarac, Jackpine, with a small percentage of Spruce, are the woods used for track ties. The life of Spruce for this purpose is so short that it is not economical to use unless treated with creosote. The Canadian Pacific Railway commenced treating ties with creosote at North Transcona in 1911, the object being not so much for economy as to aid in the preservation of the forests. During the past twenty years the logging industry combined with forest fires have depleted the standing timber to a tremendous extent, far in excess of the growth of young timber.

Five hundred thousand ties are treated yearly with creosote at North Transcona and other points. The cost of treating with creosote is higher than the initial cost of the tie, which has doubled in price since pre-war days, and while the company has no reliable data to work on, it hopes that the average life of treated ties will be twenty years or double the life of those untreated. On some of the lines to the south, steel and creosote ties have been tried, but have not proved a success, they are altogether too rigid, lacking the resiliency of wood.

The preservation of the forest is of paramount importance to the railways of Canada in looking to their future supply of ties for the maintenance of tracks and for the building new lines. When it is taken into consideration that over six million new ties were required this year by the Canadian Pacific Railway alone, it gives some idea of the tremendous demands on the forests of this Dominion.

The Nobility Of The Soil

Farmers of France Have a Remarkable Record in Retaining Property

The love of the French peasant for the soil on which he was born is shown once more in the special award of the Agricultural Merit reserved for farmers, male or female, who through their family have resided for at least three centuries on the same property. The list published recently in the Official Journal comprises no fewer than 750 names. The most remarkable is that of the Lafargue family of Coutie, commune of Malleres, Tarn and Garonne), who have occupied the same place for 1,151 years. The record of another is 1,000 years, and of a third 900 years, while six others have records of over 700 years each. "Could many be found among the oldest families of the French nobility," asks L'Illustration of Paris, "capable of proving their origin from time so remote?"

The report of the minister of agriculture shows that the Lafargue family have an incontestable right to their claim, for it is based on the will of one J. Lafargue which was registered before a notary named P. Beccus on August 20, 772, "under Charles (Charlemagne), son of Pepin and which is still preserved in the archives of that department.

"How," asks L'Illustration, "have the Lafargue family maintained intact there ancestral patrimony in the nineteenth century, with all the consequences of modern laws regarding the division of estates?" The answer given by the report is that the whole secret rests in the wisdom of the heads of the house conscious of their hereditary responsibility. Three times since 1799 has peril struck at their door, but it was averted by their persevering determination to spare no sacrifice in order to preserve the ancestral ideal.

Several of these old families reside in the lower Pyrenees at distances from the whirl of the world, but it is surprising to find that in department of the Seine, at the doors of Paris, fourteen families have worked the same soil for more than 300 years. "These fourteen families have followed their occupation as farmers since the time of Henry IV. and remained insensible to the attraction of the great city."—Toronto Globe.

Responsibility Of Life

Necessity of Effort Which Will Accomplish Some Task

I must—these two words spell the responsibility of life. They also imply a power within that is continually propelling a man to action. The man who says "I must" is stirred with a feeling of necessity for that effort which will accomplish some task. When this feeling of oughtness materializes into "I will," then the man puts forth the endeavor. So it is the man who first says "I must," then declares, "I will," who undertakes and achieves something in life.

A man may live and die saying, "I must," and never begin and finish his task. Life may prove a failure, even though his soul has been weighted down with the feeling of responsibility. "I must give time to the development of my mind," he says. But the years go by and no application to study is made. The sense of responsibility was strong, but effort was lacking. "I must improve my business," he declares. But the years fly past and the man plods along in the same old rut. "I must help those who need my ministry," he vows. But the sorrowing continue to shed their tears, the poor still cry for bread, and the lonely wend their way longing for cheer and comfort. The great big word "neglect" often injects itself between "I must" and "I will." As a consequence, life's work is left undone.

England's Child Authoress

A 16-year-old girl looms today as one of England's most promising authoresses. Mollie Panter-Downes, who has been writing since she was 7, has had the satisfaction of seeing several volumes of her poems well received. And her first novel, "Shoreless Sea," is just off the presses. Its plot is the eternal triangle—this time with two men and a woman, instead of a man and two women. Her heroine is reminiscent of Cinderella—only in a modern setting.

Many Radio Users

There are over a hundred thousand radio users in Canada, according to a survey made by the Department of Marine. At the beginning of last year broadcasters numbered 63. Early in 1923 the number fell to 26, but at present is 38. It is figured that over $2,000,000 is invested in receiving sets, the manufacture of which has developed into a profitable industry.

Opportunity knocks at a man's door not once, but continuously. Whenever he chooses he may admit her.

Irma Cash Meat Market

Fresh Killed Beef and Pork

BACON
Fresh Smoked Every Week
35c per lb. by the Piece.

Smoked Jowls, 20c
Cooked Meat *Dill Pickles*
PIGS BOUGHT ANY DAY.

L. C. HATCH, Prop.
Irma, Alberta.

You Are Another!

You Cannot afford to be without a FORD this year.
If you think differently,
LET A "NEW MODEL" CONVINCE YOU
BE PREPARED FOR THE WARM WEATHER
Let Us Inspect Your Car For a NON-STOP Summer Run.
WE CAN REPAIR AND CHARGE YOUR BATTERIES TO SATISFACTION

IRMA MOTORS
SALES AND SERVICE GARAGE
E. L. ELFORD, Prop.
FORD AND FORDSON DEALER
Irma, Alberta

When in Calgary Stop at —

The
HOTEL ALEXANDRA

"THE HOUSE OF COMFORT"

Free Bus. Free Telephone Fire Proof
Rates — $1 $1.50 and $2. With bath $2 & $2.50
226 — 9th Ave. East.

Farm Help Supplied

FREE SERVICE NOW OFFERED
BY
Canadian National Railways
COLONIZATION AND DEVELOPMENT DEPT.

The work of this department is being rapidly extended throughout Western Canada to be of the best possible service to the public, and through its special representatives in the East, in Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and other European countries, it will be able to bring to Canada large numbers of immigrants, male and female, who in a short time should become permanent and desirable settlers. The great obstacle in the past has been the uncertainty of immediate employment for the new arrival and farmers can assist colonization work by employing their help through this channel, and if possible BY THE YEAR. The work is done without charge and no advances are required for transportation or for any similar purpose. All information given is used for the purpose of informing the settler requiring work only.

EVERY NEW SETTLER HELPS YOU PROSPER

ALL C.N.R. STATION AGENTS HAVE NECESSARY FORMS AND WILL TAKE YOUR APPLICATION, OR WRITE

D. M. JOHNSON, General Agricultural Agent, WINNIPEG.
R. C. W. LETT, General Agent EDMONTON

Colonization & Development Dept

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

Renew Your Subscription

JARROW FARMERS DRAFTING PETITION

A petition for the draining of Lake Vernon, south of Jarrow, into the Battle River, is now being prepared. Prints signify that ditching about seven and a half feet deep for a short distance will drain the lake.

If the petition has enough signers the municipality will see to it that the lake is drained. The lake is salty and rank. It is thus hoped, by making an outlet that good water will be obtained.

Farmers are rushing their grain in, while the snow, fine weather and better prices prevail. The snow is going very fast, and it looks like an early spring.

H. L. Cooper, merchant at Jarrow, has moved to Phillips, Alberta. He has secured P. J. Wangsness' store there. They have arranged to exchange goods, thus saving trouble and expense.

A meeting of farmers in the wheat pool has been called, with a view to forming a wheat pool board for Jarrow and district.

C. Christenson, one of the earliest settlers south of Jarrow, has been very ill for the past two weeks.

POOL DISTRIBUTION DURING MARCH

Calgary. — Chester Elliott, manager of the Alberta wheat pool, announced Thursday that distribution of part of the pool surplus will be made during the month of March.

Something more than $2,500,000 will be issued to the farmers. The payment will approximate 10 cents a bushel on wheat that has been delivered to the pool up to about the time of distribution of this interim payment. This will be welcome news to the farmers, who will be able to make good use of the money for the spring operations.

The original payment on delivery was 55 cents.

MASQUERADE DANCE WEDNESDAY, MARCH 12.

A Masquerade Ball will be held in Larson's Hall on Wednesday, March 12th. Music will be furnished by the celebrated Barney Google Orchestra. Get your costumes ready and join in the fun.

MARKET REPORT

Wheat	
No. 1	79c
No. 2	76c
No. 3	71c
Oats	
2 C. W.	27c
3 C. W.	24c

M. Mecklenburg, the Edmonton eye specialist, will make his next regular visit to Viking on Thursday, March 20th, and to Irma on Friday, March 21st. See him if your eyes are bad.

STRAYED—To our farm, one red steer, yearling, with horns, white on belly and roan flanks. No visible brand. Owner kindly get same. Kasten Bros. 2t.

WANT ADS.

Cattle branded OL with half cirle on right hip are property of J. R. Love, Irma. Kindly notify if strayed.

WILL SWAP—One 12in. Cockshutt stubble gang plow for any good 14in. gang plow.—M. D. Askin, Irma. 42-4

BRAND NOTICE

Cattle branded half diamond underneath WU on left ribs are property of W. B. Steele. Kindly notify and they will be removed at once. Phone 303, Irma, 42-6-p.

TRAIN SCHEDULE, IRMA, ALTA. TRAIN SERVICE

Effective January 6th, 1924

No. 1, Going West	7.44 P.M.
No. 3, Going West	7.28 A.M.
No 2, Going East	10.38 A.M.
No. 4, Going East	10.14 P.M.

Train No. 1 stops only to let off or pick up passengers from Saskatoon or East, or to Jasper and West.

Train No. 2 stops only to let off or pick up passengers from Jasper or West or to Saskatoon and East.

—ROY WHYTE, Agent.

Notice

Durng the winter I will not be in my Irma Office every week as formerly but only by special appointments and on following dates.:

FEBRUARY 13th.
MARCH 12th
APRIL 16th.

C. G. PURVIS

DR. W. L. McMACHEN
Dental Surgeon
—Will be at Irma on Wednesday, December 5th, and each Wednesday thereafter at Watkinson's Office.

ROYAL BLACK PRECEPTORY No. 1036.
Royal Black Preceptory meets on the last Thursday in each month in Larson's hall.
J. W. Graydon, W. P.
F. W. Watkinson, Reg.
Dr. S. R. McGregor, Treas.

IRMA L. O. L. No. 2066
Meets first and third Tuesday in each month.
Visiting Orangemen Always Welcome.
W. M. Anderson, N. G.
J. D. Headley, N. G.
Chas. Wilbraham, Sec'y.

H. W. LOVE
REAL ESTATE, INSURANCE, LOANS
IRMA, - - - ALTA.

H. V FIELDHOUSE, K. C.
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary Public
At Irma every Thursday.
For Special Appointment Phone No's 13 or 85 Wainwright.

IF YOU INTEND HOLDING AN AUCTION SALE, OR HAVE CATTLE or HOGS to SHIP
SEE ME
W. J. STUART,
WAINWRIGHT, ALBERTA
For Sale dates in Irma district see R. J. Tate, Irma.

Edmonton Rubber Stamp Co., Ltd.
Makers of
RUBBER STAMPS & SEALS
10118—102nd St., Edmonton

DR. H. L. COURSIER
Dental Surgeon
Post. Grad. in Block Anesthesia, Plate and Bridge Work.
Appointments by mail for out of town patients.
At Edgerton Thursday.
At Irma Tuesday.
Wainwright, - - Alta.

IRMA POOL ROOM
and
BARBER SHOP
SOFT DRINKS TOBACCOS CIGARS, Etc.
Agent for Snowflake Laundry.
J. A. HEDLEY
PROPRIETOR.

IRMA HAND
LAUNDRY
UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT
Yee Tun
Main St.

British Empire Exhibition
Wembley Park, London
April to October, 1924
— THROUGH —
RAIL AND OCEAN BOOKINGS
See Me For
FARES, SAILINGS, Etc
If yo uhave friends in Europe whom you wish to assit in coming to this country, come in and see me.
J. L. DODDS, Agent
VIKING
Canadian Nat. Railways

TAX ARREARAGE IN ALBERTA

Toronto Saturday Night, Feb. 16, 1924

More recent information dealing with the tax arrearage problem in Alberta makes it apparent that the situation is far from being so serious as had been broadcasted, and the Government seems to be handling the situatior much more generously than some critics had predicted, or feared It is semi-officially reported to Saturday Night that end of last year less than one million acres rented under caveat by both municipalities and government, the number of caveats filed, totalling some 28,000, are now less than 3,000 all told. It is also stated that owing to the conditions established by the new legislation, so many were able to adjust matters that there is really little land remaining under caveat, and it is unlikely that much of that will ever come into the hands of the municipality or government.

So far as any possible confiscatory phases are concerned, it is pointed out that in view of past experiences the titles will be much safer in the hands of the Government or Municipalities, who should be better able to judge conditions, as tending to confirm this contention, it is pointed out that under the old tax recovery act, lands on which taxes are in arrears, were put up for auction after one year, without any other recourse, and the lands often passed into the hands of private concerns, who cared for nothing beyond prospective individual profits

The amending Act in 1922 made further time for redemption possible after which a rather elastic caveat was simply filed against the land by the Government or municipality. This in most cases is being allowed to ride in order that the owners of the land, or those interested, may have the opportunity of cleaning up, rather than playing into the hands of speculators anxious to take advantage of those up against it.

THE COUNTRY vs CITY PRESS

Turning from the city newspapers to the rural exchange which comes to our desk is like stepping from the slums full of vile odors into an old fashioned garden sweet with honeysuckle and the scent of perennial flowers. The pages of the big dailies are so full of murder, thievery, immorality, the breaking up of homes by infidelity and selfishness that the better news is obscured. One puts the paper aside with a feeling of depression and heartache that the world is so full of such terrible and unhappy things.

Then, picking up the papers that record the happenings of the smaller towns around us one gains renewed faith in life. Here are set forth only that which uplifts a community—the activities of the business men, the church news, the civic good accomplished by the women, school items, the happy social gatherings of the people, the marriages the births and deaths, farmers' items and all the thousand and one daily occurrences that make up the simple annals of the great common people who are really the foundation of this broad country of ours.

Scandals are seldom published in the country newspapers, but if it so happens that decency demands it, the uglier details are omitted, or are given a kindly touch that is widely different from the unfeeling publicity of the city press. No wonder. The offenders may be our neighbors, or people we have rubbed elbows with all our lives. They are real human beings, while to the great dailies they are merely grains of a sort that are merely ground out hourly in their newsmill.—Ex.

More or Less Funny

(Dedicated to the Grocer
Little bits o' parcels
From the grocery
Keeps the average feller
In a state of poverty.

Most of the society buds, thinks Masson, whose pictures are printed in the papers seem to be demonstrating silk hose.

IMPOSSIBLE EPITAPHS
Here is the grave of Timothy Tether
Who never kicked about the weather.
Here lie the bones of Absolom Earl
Who never cussed the telephone girl.

DANGER
That groom indeed is
Falling fast
Who tells his bride all
Of his past.

THE LOCOMOTIVE NOT ONLY HAS THE RIGHT OF WAY, BUT CAN ALWAYS PROVE IT.

This is a fuuy world in which we live. When two trains come together that is called a collision, but when two kids come together we call them twins.

Many a man, says Watkinson keeps his nose to the grindstone so his wife can turn hers up at the neighbors.

Home is a place where you can eat things pride won't let you order in a restaurant.

The most important automobile brake is under the driver's hat.

A hick town is a place where getting across the street isn't a sporting proposition.

SOME FELLOWS CAN PUT IN HALF THE MORNING FILLING A FOUNTAIN PEN OR CLEANING A PIPE.

Half of life's unhappy endings could be avoided by not demanding too much," muses Hardy.

Elford says another thing that makes the motorists pity the cow is that she has two horns and can't blow 'em.

There is an Irma man who claims he never swears unless the paper doesn't come.

If only we could bear one another's burdens as cheerfully as we bear one another's faults.

"Memory brings back the time," remarks the Man standing on the corner of Main Street. "When I stood up in Sunday School and sang 'I want to be an Angel' when what I really wanted was to go fishing."

Man is the only animal, say McDowell that can be skinned more than once.

SUGGESTED SONGS FOR
A mechanics' picnic—
"Dirty Hands, Dirty Face"
A firemen's convention—
"Hot Lips"
A hack drivers' meeting—
"Livery Stable Blues"
A fruit growers' Association—
"Yes, We Have No Bananas"
An old maids' party—
"When Will I Know"

Teacher—"Johnny, give me a sentence using the word "diadem'."
Johnny—"People who drink moonshine diadem sight quicker than those who don't."

Headlight and Bush Mine Coal.
See Us for Storm Sash and Storm Doors

BUILD FOR THE FUTURE
as well as for the present if you would be genuinely economical. Use only the best and thoroughly seasoned lumber such as we handle exclusively. You'll not have to pay any more at the start. You'll save a lot in the future.

Farmers Mutual Lbr Co
P. J. HARDY Manager
IRMA, Alberta

THE play and pranks of childhood never wait and rarely repeat.

Have your Kodak ready!

Here at picture-making headquarters we're ready to satisfy your photographic wants. You want to see the latest model Kodak; you want the most recent picture-making information; you want developing and printing that's reliably right. *We're ready—drop in.*

Autographic Kodaks $6.75 up
Kodak Film—Dependable Finishing

Derman's Drug Depot

Men's Wear

Men's Blue & White Stripe OVERALLS
at .... $1.85 Only
Made from good quality Denim, union made, splendid Overalls at the above price.

Men's Heavy Blue OVERALLS
at $2.25
Strongly made with all the necessary fittings, all seams double - stitched, Canadian made.

Men's Heavy COTTONADE PANTS
at .... $2.45 Pr.
This garment is cut on good roomy lines, has five pockets and belt loops.

Men''s WORK SHIRTS
Of good reliable Khaki Drill, all sizes at $1.35

Smart WORK SHIRTS Blue Chambray
at $1.25
Easily laundered and splendid wearing quality.

Men's 1-Buckle GUM RUBBERS
at $2.65
Heavy soles and rubber heels.

Men's HEAVY RUBBERS
Leather soles, at $3.35 Pr.
The rubbers are re-inforced by a heavy duck lining, corrogated soles.

Small BOYS' RUBBERS 1-Buckle
at $1.45

LARSON'S Store

"THE STORE THAT SERVES YOU BEST"

Groceries

SWEET MIXED PICKLES, 1 gal. Tins	$1.25
BEANS, Fancy Kotenashi, ...	Special 4 lbs. 25c
SWEET MIXED BISCUITS, Fancy	40c lb.
KELLOGS CORN FLAKES	2 for 25c
TOMATOES, Canned, Choice, ...	3 Tins for 50c
PINK SALMON, Best Quality, large size,	3 tins 50c
CANNED CORN, ...	3 Tins for 50c
CLARKS PORK & BEANS	15c per Tin
FLEESCHMANNS YEAST, Always fresh, ..	5c ea.
FANCY BULK DATES	2 lbs. for 25c
EVAPORATED APRICOTS, Best Quality	20c lb.
PURE HONEY	5 lb. Tin 95c
EDDY'S MATCHES, ...	3 to Pkg 40c
SIAM RICE, No. 1	3 lbs. 25c
SEEDLESS RAISINS, ...	3 lbs. for 50c
STOCK SALT, ...	$1.00 per Brick or Sack
GRANULATED SUGAR, 20's $2.50,	10's $1.30
LEMONS, Large Size, Fresh Stock	40c Doz.
ORANGES, Medium Size, 35c doz. or	3 doz. for $1
45 PIECE ENGLISH DINNER SET at	$11.95

One of the Best Values ever offered, a splendid addition to any table.

THE STORE OF COURTESY, SERVICE, AND VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY

Cash System - - Manager T. A. Ledin

Dry Goods

Dainty DRESS VOILES
Exquisite New Designs, beautiful colors, exclusive dress lengths.

New Design PRINTED VOILES
at .... 40c to 60c Yd.
Assorted colors & patterns, 38 inches wide. Will make up in a very pretty summer dress for a small outlay.

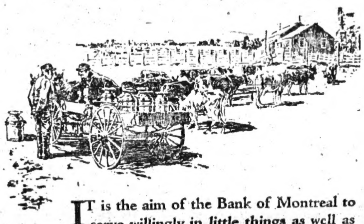
Fancy BEADED VOILE
at .... 95c to $1.35 Yd.
40in. wide. A new French method of designing on Cotton material that has proved very popular. Very smart for Women's waists and dresses.

Summery, New DRESS GINGHAMS Just Opened Up.

SPLENDID GINGHAM VALUE
27in. wide at .... 25c Yd.
It is a good firm quality, that will stand the test of laundry. Comes in assorted checks, plaids, in different color combinations. Very suitable for Kiddies Dresses and etc.

Fine Dress Ginghams
In widths of 32 & 36 in. Something different in the line of ginghams in new daring color combinations. Very smart for afternoon dresses, also combines beautifully with plain colors .... 30c to 45c Yd.

SMALL ACCOUNTS WILLINGLY HANDLED



IT is the aim of the Bank of Montreal to serve willingly in little things as well as large—to be generally helpful to its customers regardless of the size and extent of their dealings with the Bank.

For years the Bank of Montreal has co-operated with its customers, assisting in various ways in matters of finance and business.

If you require information or any other banking service, you have merely to write or call.

Irma Branch
A. D. JARDINE, Manager.

BANK OF MONTREAL
Established 1817

10c SALE 10c

Job Lot Clearance

Any Article 10c Only

Kickapoo Oil
Indian Oil
Yellow Oil
Cough Plasters
Corn Plasters
Camphorated Vaseline
Lemon Extract
Karls Clover Tea
Rheumatic Pills
Parmalees Pills
Little Liver Pills
Dyspepsia Tablets
Ferrozone
& Many More.

Derman's Drug Depot

Main Street

Sam Szoke has been spending a few days in Edmonton this week.

Mrs. W. Renewick has been spending a few days in Edmonton.

Mr. S. Johnson of Hay Lake is assisting Mr. Liden at Larson's store.

Mr. E. Wirth purchased a new car from the Irma Motors this week.

Mrs. Appleby of Victoria, B. C., aunt of D. Ambler, arrived in Irma Monday morning.

We are glad to announce that Mr. C. Christenson who has been ill for some time is improving.

Dr. S. R. McGregor returned to Irma last Monday night after a month's trip to California.

Mr. Yee Tun has opened a Laundry in the building opposite the High school and would be pleased to have a call from anyone wanting work done

Mr. W. B. Steele of Clark Manor has been confined to his bed for some time, but we understand that he has bene feeling better the last few days.

The C. N. R. railway have two gangs at Hawkins working on the Battle River Bridge. These gangs are under foremen Nelson and Murray.

Mr. Roland Liden who has been helping his brother in Larson's store since last fall, left the first of the week for his home at Edburg.

T. A. tells us that we may as well announce that he was married at Calgary last week, as none of his friends will believe him.

Messrs. Hatch and Marshall shipped a carload of the finest cattle to Edmonton yesterday that has been shipped for some time.

At the Quarterly Official Board meeting at the Irma Church, Wednesday afternoon an invitation was extended to the Rev. G. Elliott to fill the pulpit for the fourth year.

Miss Clara King of Edmonton has been visiting with her brother W. H. King at Irma. Miss King is leaving this morning for an extended visit with relatives at her old home at Canfild, Ontario.

Mr. W. D. Ramsay returned to Irma last Friday night after spending two months in the East. Mr. Ramsay like most others returning from trips to other parts, reports conditions better in the West than they are in the East.

Mr. W. H. King received word the first of the week that his brother-in-law P. J. Vollick, of Canfield, Ont., had passed away after a lingering illness. Mr. Vollick who was in his 60th year paid a visit to Irma some two years ago.

Miss Bullock, stenographer with the local branch of the Bank of Montreal returned last Saturday after spending two weeks vacation with friends at Edmonton and Ponoka.

Mr. C. A. Brown who has been confined in the Viking hospital for the last two months from the effects of a frosted foot, returned to Irma Tuesday night.

The Old Timers Dance in aid of the Agricultural Society last Friday night was a big success, and $21.90 was handed over to the Society after paying all expenses.

Mr. D. Ambler was removed to the Royal Alexandra Hospital at Edmonton last Friday night. We are glad to report that he stood the trip well and while still very low appears to be holding his own.

We understand the Irma Ladies Aid intend putting on an entertainment on St. Patrick's night. We have not been furnished with an official announcement, but we understand that some new Irish talent will be introduced and that one of the best entertainments of the season is being planned.

Monday afternoon Mr. George Lubrican received a wire from Ponoka that Mrs. Lubrican was not expected to live. Mr. Lubrican left on the evening train for Ponoka and no word has been received from the unfortunate woman since then.

HOUSE BURNED SATURDAY NIGHT

Last Saturday night Mr. Barney Bjerhoal had the misfortune to lose his fine home, about seven miles south west of Irma. Mr. Bjerhoal has been over to his neighbor Jas. McDonald and on his return home noticed fire in the basement, he rushed in the house and woke his wife and daughter who were sleeping in one of the rooms and with the assistance of the hired man they managed to remove most of the furniture from the lower floor. Had the unfortunate man been away a little longer the chances are that Mrs. Bjerhoal and her child would have suffocated before the fire was discovered. It is supposed the fire originated from an overheated furnace. The house we understand cost in the neighborhood of $3,000.00 and was only partly covered with insurance. This is the first serious fire that has occurred in the Irma district for some time.

SHORTHORNS

Now is the time to see about your sire. None but purebreds allowed to run at large. See H. N. Lyster, Irma, for anything you require for this season. Priced to sell. 44-3P.

IRMA PUBLIC SCHOOL

The attendance in the senior room of the Irma Public School was very low during February. In most cases this was due to sickness. The percentage of attendance was only 78 per cent.

Grade VIII.—Attendance 65 per cent lates 7. Perfect in attendance Lorne Milburn, Average grades: Wendell Mitchell 77, Will Blade 60, Maude Smallwood 60, Lorne Milburn 57, Edith Hostrup 51.

Grade VII.—Attendance 96 per cent, lates 1. Not absent or late, Donald Horn, Dennis Barber, Doublas Hatch. Averages: Dennis Barber 69, Douglas Hatch 68, Donald Horn 67, John Congdon 58.

Grade VI.—Attendance 61 per cent, lates 17. Not absent or late, none. Averages: Frank Maguire 65, Myrtle Glasgow 56, Nora Sharkey 52, Kenneth Matheson 51.

Grade V.—Attendance 87 per cent, lates 32. Not absent or late, none. Averages: Grace Love 62, Gerald Glasgow 55, Ezriel Sharkey 46, Clara Sharkey 45.

Grade IV.—Attendance 71 per cent, lates 2. Not absent or late, Eleanor Barber, Bernice Mathison, Ethel Milburn. Averages: Ethel Milburn 75, Eleanor Barber 74, Bernice Mathison 71, Eva Congdon 67.

Two pupils of senior room have been neither absent or late during the school year, Donald Horn and Bernice Mathison.

Results of Exams for February
Primary Room
Grade III.

	Arith.	Spell.	Av.	Days L.	Late
Nancy Hewett	90	98	94	0	0
Beulah Blade	85	100	92.5	1	0
Kai Hostrup	85	96	90.5	5	1
Hazel Jackson	80	98	89	0	2
Lois Horn	70	100	85	0	0
Edward Sharkey	85	82	83.5	2	3
James Fleming	60	94	77	0	0
Murray Guiltnor	45	98	71.5	0	7
Agnes Lattner	50	92	71	14	1
GRADE 11.					
Vera Hatch	100	100	100	0	0
Keith Tucker	100	98	99	1	0
Clifford Smallwood	100	96	98	11	1
Robert Maguire	95	100	97.5	0	3
Russel Wiznuick	95	98	96.5	½	0
Clarence Barber	90	96	93	0	0
Stanley Guiltner	90	96	93	2	7
Alice Biggs	80	100	90	2	8
Sam Congdon	80	96	88	3	2
William Horn	75	88	81.5	0	0
Don Mathison	80	80	80	0	0
Mary Jones	60	94	77	1	0
Frank Matheson	55	90	72.5	½	0

J. B. Horn Teacher.

IRMA LODGE No. 56
I. O. O. F.

Meets every 1st. and 3rd. Tuesdays in each Month, in Larson's Hall.
W. M. Anderson, N. G.
P. J. Hardy, V. C.
Chas. Wilbraham, Secretary.

IRMA REBEKAH LODGE No. 8
I. O. O. F.

Meets every 2nd. and 4th. Tuesday in each month in Larson's Hall.
M. Tucker, N. G.
D. L. Tate, V. C.
I. C. Knudson, Secretary.

VIKING

W Mitchell left last Thursday for Crystal, North Dakota, where he will farm "Bill" says he will be back in the fall in time to go moose hunting and will bring a number of North Dakota sports along with him to show them some real hunting.

The movies last Tuesday evening were the best ever shown since the Kiefer shows took up this circuit, and a large crowd was on hand to see Gloria Swanson in one of her latest pictures A comic reel was also shown which the patrons appreciated very much. Even though the show was good the music was missed. This is a feature that the movie fans always enjoy and some times makes up for a show that does not catch the popular fancy. The audience would like to have the music.

The Trail Rangers and Tuxis boys and their dads held their annual banquet on Tuesday evening at six o'clock and it proved to be one of the most successful events of its kind that has yet been held. Needless to say that the banquetting tables were generously provided by the mothers with good things to eat and all the lads and their dads did ample justice to everything on the menu. Rev. Upton, Mentor of the Rangers, filled the position of toastmaster in a dignified and capable manner, the toast list being as follows:

"What the Boy Expects of His Dad," proposed by Sandy Ross. Sandy excelled himself in this toast and now the Dads know just what the fellows expect. He gave his fellow Tuxis some advice when to ask for their Dads car and when not to. He had it down pat. H. B. Collier replied to the toast, "What a Dad Expects of His Boy" and the gist of his remarks was that a dad expects his boy to be a good sport.

HARD TIMES DANCE

A Hard Times Dance will be held in the Roseberry School house on Friday evening the 14th. inst. Prizes will be donated to the Lady & Gentleman wearing the best makeup. Anyone wearing clothes not suitable for the occasion will be fined. Ladies please bring refreshments. Admission free.

Canadian Boys Do Well At Bisley

Win Important Places in the Imperial Challenge Contests

Canadian boys won high distinction in the Imperial Challenge Shield rifle competitions, 1923, results of which are announced by the Department of National Defence having just come to hand from the National Rifle Association, Bisley, England, under whose auspices the competitions were held.

In the team events Canadian boys won the first three places in the senior competition, the 14th Troop Calgary Boy Scouts standing at the head of the list with the fine average score of 97.6, winning nine bronze medals and £10 sterling.

A particularly pleasing feature of the senior event is that the average age of the Calgary troop boy scouts was 15 years and 6 months, they being the youngest of the first thirty teams taking part.

The junior team event was won by the Marist Brothers' College Cadets, Citenhage, South Africa, with the 14th Troop Calgary Boy Scouts in second place, they being awarded nine bronze medals and £7 sterling. The Winnipeg Boys' Naval Brigade Cadet Corps finished fifth, for which they received 13 bronze medals and £3 sterling.

The competitions were first instituted in 1910 by Colonel R. W. Fennell, of South Africa.

In regard to Canada's showing in the competition, the National Rifle Association report follows:

"Very considerable progress in marksmanship is made by the Canadian boys, practically one team in every four which fired has succeeded in getting into the prize list; this is an improvement of 100 per cent. on their performance of last year and reflects great credit upon the instructors of the company units."

Settlers For Irrigation Belt

Southern Alberta to Turn to Britain and Europe for Immigrants

Abandoning hope of securing settlers in any substantial number in the States, the Lethbridge northern irrigation district, the Board of Trade of this city and the government are turning to Great Britain and the continent.

This change in policy was revealed in recent speeches by Hon. George Hoadley, minister of agriculture and Hon. V. W. Smith, minister of railways and irrigation. Efforts to attract immigrants to the new irrigation areas in Southern Alberta will be directed toward England, Switzerland, Holland, the Scandinavian countries and Germany, and this special drive will be put over by special agents to be sent to these countries. The immigrants that will be located on these lands will be carefully selected and will be drawn only from the rural districts of the countries mentioned. A committee representative of local bodies will be organized to meet the settlers and make them feel at home on their arrival here. The reason given for the inability of the government to attract Americans to this part of the northwest is the pinch being experienced by the farmers across the line. Many would come, colonization agents say, providing they could dispose of their holdings.

Keeping the Stage Clean

Deriving Profit From An Illegal and Vicious Course

Every theatre manager who produces an offensive and salacious show should be compelled to pay the penalty of such violation of the law. He knows what he is doing when he deliberately plans to attract a certain part of the theatregoing public by means of an entertainment which will appeal to its lowest instincts. He knows, moreover, that he is doing it with the purpose of deriving profit from an illegal and vicious course. He ought not to be allowed to escape the penalty for his acts.—New York Herald.

Wins At Glasgow

Word has been received by Professor L. A. Zufelt, Superintendent at the Eastern Ontario Dairy School at Kingston, Ont., that the butter made by Joseph A. Craig, buttermaker at the school, and shipped to Great Britain for exhibition purposes, was awarded the first prize at the colonial exhibition held in Glasgow recently. It was in competition with butter from all parts of the British Empire and was shipped from here about one month ago.

An Unwanted Bird

A plea for the eagle is made in the Washington Nature Magazine. It is said that in Alaska, since a bounty was offered in 1917 for killing these birds, the slaughter has been represented by a carpet covering a trail 33 miles long. In less picturesque language the number is estimated at 18,000 or 25,000.—Toronto Globe.

W. N. U. 1506

Improving Roads

Canada Spends Millions Each Years On Road Construction

Canada is spending millions of dollars annually uopn road construction in an effort to provide for the increasing traffic that is using the highways for purposes of communication. A bulletin issued by the Highways Branch of the Department of Railways and Canals states that on January 1st, 1922, there were 447,384 miles of highways under control of the provinces, counties, townships and rural municipalities. When the mileage of streets in certain centres is added it will be realized how important is the selection of suitable material for construction purposes.

According to the same report, road improvement work in the several provinces under agreement between the provinces and Dominion to be paid for jointly under the Canada Highways Act amounted in value to $27,542,456, covering 4,820 miles. Quebec has a total length of roads of 4,500 miles of improved roads out of a total of 45,000 miles of roadways in the province, and has expended thereon $40,000,000. Manitoba, likewise, has built 3,001 miles of roads to the standard required under the Canada Highways Act, at an expenditure of $9,182,921. Ontario has spent on good road building during the three years 1919-22, $64,148,252, of which counties and townships contributed $27,528,521 and the province $36,619,730. The total mileage of improved roads in Ontario up to the end of 1922 was approximately 28,000 miles, or 56 per cent. of the total road mileage.

Long Saharan Journey

French General Seeks Shorter Route To Timbuctoo

General Estienne, who is making a preliminary survey of a route across the Western Sahara, in view of the proposed expedition next year, has reported by wireless that he is making good progress. He is making for Burem, on the Niger, below Timbuctoo.

It is hoped to find a practicable route which will be four to five hundred miles shorter than the route followed by the expedition which reached Timbuctoo early this year after crossing the Central Sahara in Citroen caterpillar cars.

By the western route the travelling distance from Algiers to the Niger will, it is believed, be reduced to 1,000 or 1,100 miles, and it is hoped that it would be possible to cross the desert in seven days. If next year's expedition is successful the French propose to institute at once a motor service for passengers and mails.

A bill authorizing a concession for the building of a railway along this route is to be submitted shortly to the French Parliament. The bill has the backing of the Ministries of War and of Colonies. The new railway will have its sea base at Oran.

Canadian Wheat to Brazil

First Time in History Canadian Grain Exported to South America

For the first time in the history of the Canadian grain trade, wheat was exported from Canada to the South American continent, one of Canada's largest export firms having the honor of working this first shipment from Winnipeg to Rio de Janeiro, capital of Brazil. Brazil has always been an importer of both wheat and flour, doing a large trade in the latter commodity especially, but naturally secure its requirements from nearby Argentine, but the present time is between seasons in the south and the Brazilian millers required Canadian wheat for blending purposes. The shipment was made from Vancouver via the Panama Canal.

Registered Seed Company

A registered seed company to be known as the Taber Seed Growers Limited, is being organized at Taber. It will own equipment for cleaning seed, will grow seed and carry on registered seed operations and marketing generally. The cleaning plant is expected to be in operation in time to handle seed this season.

A Vision Verified

Alberta's wheat crop, it is now estimated, will reach two hundred million bushels. Not so many years ago Sir Charles Tupper was ridiculed by political opponents for predicting that our whole prairie country would one day produce half as much as that.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Big Yields In Innisfail District

Innisfail district, in addition to claiming first place this year for high yields of barley, claims to have produced the heaviest yield of oats so far reported. Rowe Brothers of that district threshed 5,513 bushels of oats from 40 acres, an average of 119 bushels per acre.

Nothing is gained by always those whose opinions differ from yours.

The Ever-Popular Jacket

A hardy perennial is monkey fur, which holds its place in the sun of fashion after four long years and is here used with artistry to trim a short and simple coat of soft black caracul developed along Parisian lines.

Canada's National Wealth

Estimated at $2,500 Per Head of Our Population

The national wealth of Canada is estimated by the Government Bureau of Statistics at $22,482,841,182—which works out at around $2,500 per head of population.

The estimate has been reached under the "inventory" method. This consists in totalilng the amounts known to have been invested in agriculture, manufacture, dwellings, etc. Farm values are the largest item in the total, these—which include, buildings, machinery, livestock, etc.—account for $6,592,851,789. The next largest item is urban real property, totalling $5,944,000,000.

The estimate is based on returns for 1921 (the latest year for which the statistics are available). It is pointed out that in that year, money values of commodities reached their peak.

Food From Sunshine

Stored Up Energy of the Sun Represented By Loaf of Bread

The perfection of the internal combustion engine has been the greatest single influence to the progress of the world during the past four years, David Leslie Brown, of the National Foreign Trade Council, told members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Cincinnati.

Dr. Daniel T. McDougall, director of botanical research at the Carnegie Institue, Washington, declared that a loaf of bread represents only the stored up energy of the sun as gathered by the wheat stalk. He hopes to carry his theory to the point where he may create edible food from sunshine.

Not Becoming Canadian Citizens

B.C. Japs Are Not Anxious to Become Naturalized

Although British Columbia is credited with a considerable Japanese population, there was no great desire shown by these people to become naturalized during 1923. Of 136 applications in Vancouver county, where Japanese are principally congregated for naturalization, 59 were never pressed to a hearing by the applicants, and the remaining 77 were recommended for Canadian citizenship by Judge Cayley, naturalization judge. No certificates of naturalization, however, have been issued by the Canadian secretary of state to any of the 77 Japanese.

Canada's Trade Increases

An increase of over $300,000,000 in the total trade of Canada in the twelve months ended October 31st last, as compared with the previous twelve-month period, is shown in the monthly summary issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. For the twelve months which ended October 31 last the total of Canadian exports and imports was $1,920,721,554, while in the period ended October 31, 1922, they amounted to $1,569,401,350.

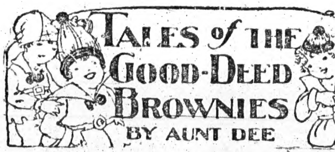
Handicapped

"Sam, do you solemnly swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth?"

"Ah does, sah."

"Sam, what have you got to say for yourself?"

"Well, Jedge, wif all dem limitations you have jes' put on me, Ah don't believe Ah has anything at all to say."—Rochester Times-Journal.



The Good-Deeds Rehearse the Play.

The three Good-Deed Brownies who had been chosen to write the play for Queen Loveliness's birthday made up the nicest one you ever did see. First Happiness suggested that at the end they crown Queen Loveliness (who would be watching the performance from her throne) with a wreath of flowers gathered in the meadow. Now, we all know that most people don't write the end of the play before the rest, but it was such a lovely idea that Herbert Handy, who had a pad of paper and a pencil, wrote it down as the ending of the play.

Contentment then said he thought it would be a good plan to have it all about the kind things Queen Loveliness did, as long as it was her birthday. Herbert wrote that down also.

After a good hour of writing and planning the three Good-Deeds called the other Brownies to the orchard and read them the play they had written. It opened with two little girls talking. Sally Smile and Jenny Gentleness were to take the parts. One said she didn't believe in Brownies at all, but the other one said she certainly did. The first little girl laughed at her, and calling a ittle boy who was playing nearby told him what the first little girls said. He laughed and laughed at the idea, and the first little girl began to cry. Then Happiness came in and touched her with his wand. He was supposed to be invisible (but of course he couldn't be and play the part, but the little girl was to pretend not to see him). After she had been touched with his wand the little girl did not cry again and felt very happy. She played and sang to herself. In the meantime the other little girl and boy were playing together, but they soon began to quarrel. The little girl said the little boy pushed her, and began to cry. The first ittle girl ran over to her and tried to comfort her. Then the school teacher came in dressed as Queen Loveliness. She touched the little girl with her wand and the child stopped crying and looked up. She was most surprised to see the beautiful Queen standing close to her, and really was a little frightened at first, but as soon as the Queen spoke she was frightened no longer. Queen Loveliness then told her she must be happy, that the little boy did not mean to push her; but the little girl said she would never forgive him unless he apologized, and she knew he was too mean to do that.

The Queen then called in Happiness, Contentment, Giggles and Laughter, and they all touched the little boy with their wands, and after this he came over to the little girl and said

he was sorry. She was very much surprised at the change in him, and said that if the Brownies could do that to him she would never again say she did not believe in them. The play ended with the three little children playing happily together, while the Brownies danced around them. Then Charlie Chuckles and Johnny Jolly were to walk over to the Queen and crown her with the wreath of flowers. All the Brownies thought it was a beautiful play, and they started rehearsing it immediately.

Will Meet In Winnipeg

Next Session of Agronomists to be Held at Manitoba Capital

Professor Manley Champlin, of the University of Saskatchewan, was named president of the Western Canadian Society of Agronomy at the concluding session in Edmonton. The vice-president is W. H. Fairfield, of Lethbridge; while J. H. Ellis, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, is the new secretary.

J. D. Newton, of the University of Alberta, is curator of publications.

The next convention will be held at the University of Manitoba during the last three days of this year. The honorary presidents are Premier Bracken, Dr. H. M. Tory and W. C. Murray, of Saskatchewan, with Dean Howes, of Alberta, C. H. Lee, of the Manitoba Agricultural College, W. C. McKillican, of Brandon, and Dean W. J. Rutherford, of Saskatoon, honorary vice-presidents. The members of the executive committee are Prof. Robert Newton, of the University of Alberta, and J. C. Blakeman. The committee will remain the same as last year with the exception of extension and instruction, which will be combined.

Coöperative experiments on summerfallow substitutes would be more beneficial to the west if adopted on a wider scale, according to Prof. Champlin, who submitted a report from the committee on field experiments. It was recommended that different experimental stations undertake a detailed study of such crops so that better results would be ensured.

Leading Grain Seaport

Montreal Maintaining Position As Leading Seaport for Grain on Continent

Grain handled at the port of Montreal in 1923 totalled 120,013,938 bushels, the largest amount shipped through any port in North America during the year. Montreal thus maintains for the third consecutive year her position as the leading grain exporting seaport of the continent.

The totals of the other ports are as follows:—New York, 87,130,000; Baltimre, 41,083,000; Philadelphia, 32,107,000; New Arleans, 19,512,000; Galveston, 10,469,000; Boston, 7,964,000; Norfolk, Va., 3,568,000; Port Arthur, Texas, 1,680,000.

"These figures show that Montreal has succeeded by a wide margin in keeping the leading position she established in 1921 and 1922, notwithstanding that this port is closed for four and a half months each year, while her competitors enjoy a twelve months season," said M. J. Fennell, general manager of the port of Montreal.

Saskatchewan Creameries

Winter Production Costs Reduced By Feeding of Ensilage

The output of the creameries of Saskatchewan for the year 1922-23 was 8,901,145 pounds, according to the recently published annual report of P. E. Reed, Dairy Commissioner. This shows an increase over the previous year of 862,310 pounds, or 56.7 per cent., the total figure for 1921-22 being 1,519,536.

Prices in dairy markets were unusually uniform throughout the year, writes Mr. Reed, there being a spread of only five cents between the maximum and the minimum price for No. 1 grade butterfat during 1922.

The feeding of ensilage is one of the most important factors in reducing the cost of winter production and every dairyman should interest himself in the growing and storing of ensilage crops, states the report. There were 460 silos in the province with 167 above ground on April 30, 1923.

Record Grain Movement

Transportation This Year Outrivals Anything in Canadian History

Of the grain crop raised in Western Canada last year the vast total of 231,053,79 bushels was moved down to Fort William and Port Arthur by the Canadian National Railways during the period September 1st to the official close of navigation, December 12. During the same period there was shipped from the elevators here by lake and rail to eastern markets, 213,266,474 bushels. This is an increase of 21,149,768 bushels received and 12,826,718 bushels shipped as compared with the same period in 1922. This feat outrivals anything in Canadian history.

Buys Alberta Ranch

Involving a huge cash turnover, a deal is reported to have been consummated whereby the Knight Sugar Company, of Salt Lake City, has purchased the ranches and livestock of Ray Knight, of Raymond, Alberta, as a going concern. One ranch of 140,000 acres is included in the deal. The new company will pursue a policy of development.

Evolution Of Man

Scientists Claim Human Race Had Origin in Europe 400,000 Years Ago

Man, although the product of evolution, did not descend directly from the ape of today, and had his origin in Europe 400,000 years ago, instead of Asia, as generally is presumed, Dr. Alex Herdlecka, of the National Museum, Washington, declared before the American Association for the Advancement of Science in convention at Cincinnati.

The relation of the existent ape to man probably is that of a cousin, Dr. Herdlecka said, the two having sprung from branches of the same family hundreds of thousands of years ago. "If we went far enough back, however, both probably would be found to have had their origin in the state of a simple, double molecule," he added.

While some sort of anthropoid or man-like ape probably was the precursor of the present human race, Dr. Herdlecka said there must have been a transition period during which man existed in various grades down to the animal state. "The distance between the lowest form of man and the highest form of ape, however, is too great even to be passed by mutation,'" he declared.

Indisputable traces of men who existed almost at the beginning of the "ice" period of 400,000 to 500,000 years ago have been found in various places in Europe, he declared, and even these were not the first traces of the existence of the human race there. Stone implements of a more primitive type than those used by the people, and which apparently were the tools of men ages before, also had been discovered.

Corn and the Horn of Plenty

A Promising Step Towards Changing to Diversified Farming

Corn-raising, in fact, has become a science. It has been amply demonstrated that the planting of improved seed corn pays in productivity. Larger returns are secured from high quality seed corn with the same effort and expense than are yielded by ordinary and inferior grades.

In the past ten years the study of samples, the selection of seed and the keeping of records have improved greatly not only the size of the corn kernels but their hardiness and adaptability as well. The elimination of barren stalks and suckers, the well filled butts and tips come from pedigreed strains, much as improved livestock comes from pedigreed animals. Great advance has also been made in the storing of corn, conservation of soil moisture and the methods of cultivation. Corn-raising has thus become a specialized science within the general science of agriculture. Its new place in the horn of plenty is also a promising step toward diversified agriculture. Corn and stock go together.

The extended acreage of corn-growing and perfected methods of its cultivation assure it a permanent and very important place among the staple crops of the country. It lends itself to many uses, and it may be depended on to keep Minneapolis in the front rank of the great primary markets of the nation.—The Minneapolis Journal.

Corn Subject to Diabetes

Recent Experiments in that Connection Discussed at St. Louis

Recent experiments with insulin in the treatments of diabetes were discussed at a joint session of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology in convention at St. Louis. Dr. Max Nellie, of the University of Missouri, who has experimented with insulin on corn sprouts and seedlings, showed that a condition almost exactly like diabetes in humans exists in corn.

In this connection, a small type of corn leaf, which ordinarily gives off water, gives off a sugar solution instead. If the seedling is immersed in an insulin solution, some of the seedlings show a phenomenal growth, about twice that of the normal plant. In other cases, metabolism, or the consumption of food, is so rapid that the seedlings practically burn up.

Many Immigrants Expected

Look For One of Largest Movements Into Canada for Some Years

What promises to be one of the largest movements of immigration into Canada for some years will take place during the first two months of 1924, according to an announcement by officials of the Canadian National Railways. Not until the end of March, it is claimed, will there be an end to the influx already ensured.

Six trans-Atlantic lines have completed arrangements with the Canadian Government and the National Railways for the carrying of the immigrants from Europe.

Spend your money at home, thereby helping your own town and local merchants.

Growing Fruit On The Prairies

Experimental Fruit Growing in Western Canada Meets With Encouraging Success

The buzz of the bee—insect variety—has been the most significant sound in the prairie provinces these last few years, significant in proclaiming yet more of the possibilities of the prairies. Manitoba and Saskatchewan are striding to the front as the great honey areas of North America, the wild flowers yielding sweets many times over the product of less favored regions.

The success in this line adds the prospect of practicability to Seager Wheeler's pronouncement of "Plums, cherries and apples on every prairie farm." Dr. Wheeler's hope is based on the successful outcome of experiments on the experimental farms and in a few privately-owned farm homes, over the three prairie provinces. Stephenson's orchard at Morden is an example.

But success in these cases has been due to an amount of patient care which could not be secured on the average farm. But Dr. Wheeler is determined to make the project widely feasible. "We must have fruit," he says, "that will grow without being coddled; fruit that will grow without a busy farmer spending too much time protecting it; fruit that will be hardy in Western Canada's climate with only a wind-break for protection."

For the last few years Dr. Wheeler has been experimenting with the Serbian crab apple, upon which he has grafted some fifty kinds of apples. He has brought his trees through four winters with little loss, and this year has matured his first apples. In another year he hopes for good yield, for he says if a fruit tree can be acclimatized there is no difficulty about its fruiting.

For plums and cherries he is experimenting with the native variety.

In his future experiments, he has planted out fifty-eight varieties of apples, the seeds being furnished by Prof. Macoun, of Ottawa. Grapes also are another of the Wheeler successes.

Of course, everyone who has any experience knows that cranberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries and strawberries will grow here almost for the planting.

It may be that Western Canada can never rival the orchards of the east and the far west. Nevertheless, Dr. Wheeler's efforts, aside from the deep personal pleasure and profit with which they must furnish him, are real contributions to the development of applied science in relation to agriculture. There are times when the planting of a seed is a real adventure. —Free Press.

Gives Opinion Of Mere Man

Lady Torrington Speaks on Features of Recent British Elections

Lecturing on her recent election experiences, Lady Torrington, one of the eight women elected to the British House of Commons, expressed the opinion that the women's vote put her in Parliament, adding: "I know the men were very kind to me because I was kissed by dozens."

Lady Torrington declared she was appalled during the campaign at the ignorance of the people, who never thought about what was good for them or their country. She announces her intention to introduce a bill to give votes to women aged 21 years and up.

"After all, some women of 21 are mothers," she added. "The poor mere man, bless him, means such a lot to us, but we mean such a lot to him as well."

Women Are Careful Drivers

The Accident Prevention Bureau of the Philadelphia Police Department contributes the statement that "there can be no question of the fact that women drivers are more conservative, less disposed toward recklessness, and, therefore, safer than men in the operation of motors." Of the 441 persons arrested in Philadelphia this year for driving when intoxicated not one was a woman.—Galt Reporter.

English Willow Industry

A practical and scientific effort is being made at the Long Ashton Institute, Bristol, to revive and develop the ancient English willow industry. After considerable research specimens of the creeping willow have been found, and are now under cultivation. The slender canes this plant sends up are very tough and for finer basketwork are valued at $350 a ton.

Motor Party Crosses Austarlia

An adventurous Australian conducted a motor car expedition across Australia for more than 1,500 miles beyond the railway. Following dry river beds the party found lakes and water holes and rich alluvial plains where water can be obtained within a foot or so of the surface.

W. N. U. 1504

Natural Resources Bulletin

Work Now Being Carried On In Improvements to Welland Canal

The Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior at Ottawa, says:—

A great piece of engineering work is being carried on in the Niagara Peninsula, in which the prairie provinces are intensely interested, as much of the product of the western farmers reaches its market by this route. The level of Lake Erie is 326 feet higher than the level of Lake Ontario, and the work in question, the Welland Canal, is 27½ miles long, which enables navigation to be carried on between the two lakes by means of locks to overcome the difference in level.

The first Welland Canal was begun exactly 100 years ago, 1824, and in 1829 two sailing vessels passed up from Lake Ontario to Lake Erie, reaching the latter via the Welland and the upper Niagara Rivers. Eventually the canal was extended from the Welland River to Port Colborne on Lake Erie, making direct communication; this was completed in 1833 which is historically given as the date of the opening. In 1841 the Government of Upper Canada enlarged the canal as far as the town of Welland to meet the requirements of the traffic, making Port Maitland at the mouth of the Grand River their Lake Erie outlet, this was opened in 1845, and in 1850 the work of enlargement was continued to Port Colborne which again became the Lake Erie port.

The present canal built by the Federal Government from its Lake Ontario entrance, takes a new route for a distance of about halfway between the lakes, and it is in this half that all the locks occur. This route being straighter shortens the distance by three quarters of a mile, Port Colborne still remaining the Lake Erie end.

The new Welland Ship Canal, now being built, is straightened out still further, making the distance now 25 miles. There are only seven locks instead of twenty-six, and although every one has a lift of 46½ feet, the time saved will be from seven to ten hours. The width of lock has grown from 22 feet to 80 feet, the depth of water on the sill from 8 feet to 30 feet, and the length of lock from 110 feet to 800 feet. After an existence of nearly a century the Welland Canal will at last be able to meet the requirements of lake navigation, a state of affairs which has never existed before.

Farmers Conduct Experiments

Saskatchewan Agriculturists Are Engaged In Testing Out Seed

The number of Saskatchewan farmers experimenting in co-operation with the field husbandry department of the provincial university and college of agriculture in the Saskatchewan Field Husbandry Association, has now reached 850.

"There is no membership fee or obligation except when seed is supplied free of charge," said E. G. Booth, director of co-operative experiments. "A farmer becomes a member when he purchases pure seed from the university or signifies his desire to conduct an experiment on his own farm under its direction. The object of the association is to determine suitable crops, varieties of crops, rotations and tillage practices and to promote the production and distribution of pure seed.

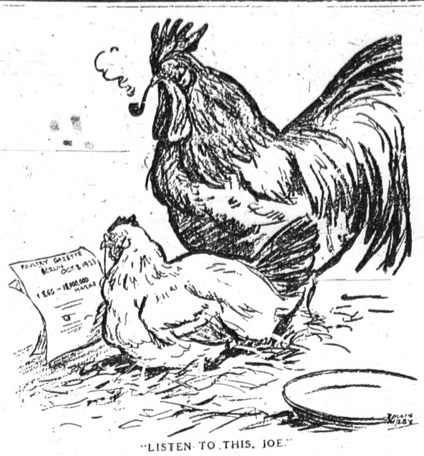
"When a farmer grows a selected variety of pure seed he does two things, first he determines in a few years whether it is a suitable crop for his district, second, he multiplies pure seed for distribution to his neighbors. When a farmer follows out a suggestion for the management of his field he also does two things, first he determines for himself the merits of the suggestion, and second, he stimulates competition in further experimental work in the district.

"We have suggested nine different experiments this year and 650 farmers are trying them. They are: A test of corn varieties; multiplying university seed; row crops as a fallow substitute; an inquiry regarding silos and silage; growing timothy seed in Northwestern Saskatchewan; desirable lowland grass mixtures; flax and wheat as a mixed crop; seeding grass with fall rye; seeding fall rye with the spring grain crop."

Release of War Prisoners

Release of war-time political prisoners in the U.S. has aroused the ire of prominent American Legion officers. State Commander Edward E. Spafford says it is an insult to those who bore arms in defence of their country. General George A. Wingate, chairman of the Legion Welfare Committee, and Major Donald C. Strachan, national executive committeeman, branded the action as "incredible and outrageous."

About 6,000 women in South Carnarvonshire have signed the memorial from the women of Wales to the women of America in favor of world peace and the League of Nations.



"LISTEN TO THIS, JOE."

—New York World

Keeping Egg and Poultry Accounts

Poultry Account Forms for the Use of Poultrymen

The Dominion Poultry Husbandman, Mr. F. C. Elford, reports that many requests continue to be received by his division of the Dominion Experimental Farms, Ottawa, for the monthly egg and poultry account forms for the use of poultrymen. This, he points out, indicates their usefulness to those who desire to know more of the profit-making capabilities in their poultry flocks. Where accounts of the revenue and expenditure are properly kept, they indicate that the profits from the industry compare favorably with the profits from any other branch of farming. As a rule, where a simple system is followed such as that provided by the forms referred to, the progress of the business may be ascertained at any time and a fairly accurate balance sheet can be drawn up annually. The forms are available to poultry keepers on request.

Montreal In Early Days

Gay Old Times When City on St. Lawrence Was a Garrison Town

Stories of the "gay old times" when Montreal, a city of 80,000, was made a garrison town and welcomed ten thousand men, were told by one who remembered the "sixties," Dr. J. G. Shepherd. In addressing a Women's Guild he said that every girl then demanded that her future husband "must be an officer." Hoop skirts filled a church aisle. During the regime of this fashion, a woman came from England, and great was the anticipation of her coming, for it was known that she would be far ahead of the styles worn in Montreal. Surprised and shocked, however, were the local women when she at last appeared, wearing clinging skirts, which even showed her dainty ankles.

A Frenchman recently wrote 23,000 words on a single postcard. And all are visible to the naked eye, experts who have read it declare.

There are 400,000,000 women in Asia in need of education.

Dominion Will Be Represented

Canada Participates in a World Poultry Congress for First Time

Canada will participate in the world's poultry congress to be held at Barcelona, Spain, next May, according to an announcement made at a meeting of the executive of the Canadian National Poultry Record Association.

The congress to be held in Spain will be the second world's congress dealing with the poultry industry, the first having been held at The Hague.

Canada took no part in the first congress, but Hon. W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, has agreed to participate in the second to the extent of sending a delegate and also an exhibit of poultry.

The extension of parcel post privileges in the shipment of day-old chicks within Canada and the United States was also announced at the executive meeting.

Insects Resist Cold

Severest Winters Are Followed By Greatest Number of Pests

The severest winters of ice and snow are followed by the greatest abundance of insects, as it is in such seasons that such destroyers as winter birds, opossums, mice and shrews are least active. To test their resistance, moths, butterflies, beetles and hornets were frozen overnight in balls of snow and salt, and were as lively as ever on being thawed out in lukewarm water. Suffering neither physical pain nor mental distress, freezing is no more trouble to insects than sleeping. The cold-blooded vertebrates also are immune to cold, and living fishes and snakes are often taken from cakes of ice.

Ninety per cent. of the parcels sent to Russia labeled as relief goods are in reality merchandise intended for sale, according to charges made by the Russian Red Cross.

If you are not up and doing you will soon be down and done.

Alberta's Record at Chicago

Splendid Showing Which Places Province in Top Notch Position

The province of Alberta has been placed pre-eminently before the world as the greatest seed grain producing country on the continent by the wonderful record in winnings at the International Hay and Grain Show at Chicago.

The winnings were as follows:

Wheat.—First and Grand Championship, Major Strange, Fenn, Alberta.

Oats.—First and Grand Championship, J. W. Biglands, Lacombe, Alberta.

Red Clover.—First.

Field Peas.—First.

In wheat, five prizes were received compared with four last year. In oats, with Mr. Biglands winning grand championship for the second year in succession, there were 21 prizes to Alberta out of 35, compared with 13 last year. In peas, four prizes were secured, same as last year. In timothy two prizes were secured, compared with none last year.

The third prize for wheat went to Mr. Trelle, of Grande Prairie district, the fourth went to Mr. Fisher of Sedalia, the 12th to Mr. Grenville and the 21st to Mr. Stooke. In oats, J. H. Smith, of Wolf Creek, won second.

In alfalfa three prizes were taken compared with one last year.

The splendid record thus made, which exceeds any previous records, and probably exceeds any record ever made by any of her Canadian provinces, is a wonderful tribute to the suitability of Alberta's climate and soil, to the work of the crop improvement association fostered by the University of Alberta, to the effect of the seed cleaning and marketing service, established by the Provincial Department of Agriculture, and to the great pains taken by the seed growers of the province. The winnings, together with the placing of a general seed grain exhibit at the Chicago exhibition under the joint auspices of the Department of Agriculture and the University, will serve as a great advertisement for the province.

The Useful Breadfruit

The breadfruit, with the cocoanut and banana, furnishes the chief food of the natives of the Pacific Islands. That is why we call it "breadfruit," because, for them, it takes the place of bread. Apart from its fruit, the tree itself is a very useful one, for, when beaten out, the inner bark forms a white white cloth called tapa cloth.

System For Loading Grain

The "airveyor" is a pipe line system which conveys grain from an elevator to a vessel at the water front without the use of the familiar belting. Operated by a hurricane of wind forced through a pipe by giant fans it will load 4,000 bushels an hour.

A Wholesale Deal

Suitor.—"I'll give you sixpence, Tommy, if you'll get me a lock of your sister's hair."

"Make it a shilling and I'll get you the whole bunch. I know where she hangs it."—London Tit-Bits.

There is a ridge of salt 7 miles long and 300 feet high high on the shores of the Dead Sea.

Masquerading was forbidden in France (1535) owing to its abuses.

City And Country Boys

Success Frequently Attends the Sturdy Boy from the Farm

Discussing the comparative opportunities of city boys and country boys, the New York Times recently pointed out that only two of the American Presidents were born in the cities—Roosevelt in New York and Taft in Cincinnati. All the others came from towns and villages; in fact, Washington, Lincoln, Cleveland, Harding and Coolidge were really country boys. It might with equal accuracy be said that the cities of Canada have produced but few of our Prime Ministers, says the Ottawa Journal. Our strong men have been for the most part bred amid rural surroundings, and in that fact there is an encouraging significance.

Opportunity is not always a matter of environment. It grows rather out of the ambition and the calibre of the individual. In a very large sense it proceeds from discontentment, which is the negative side of high purpose. It is, of course, not true that all men are born free and equal, nor that all men have equal chances on the road to success, but it is true that humble birth and unpromising surroundings are not handicaps to progress. On the contrary, they may readily beget the fibre of courage and serve as impelling forces in the right kind of a young man.

We always point with pride to "self-made men," although it is not always clear what we mean by that classification. Obviously, no man can get very far without some extraneous aid. Yet the term has a fairly definite meaning, and applies to those who did not have those varied aids which are found in the homes and circumstances of the well-to-do. As a matter of fact, all men who have ever amounted to anything have been self-made, and necessarily so, regardless of their opportunities. Education itself is the product of will, and demonstration of capacity is even more so. Which brings us around to the postulate that neither city nor country has as much to do with the long climb to eminence as has determination. And that comes not from the outside, but the inside.

It is not a mere platitude to say that educational opportunities are more numerous today than ever before. It is an obvious truth. And in reaching for what may be had, the country boy is more likely to succeed than his urban rival, for the simple and adequate reason that he is more likely to have the stronger incentive. Still more important is the probability that he will have less to distract him from high aim; for city life is enervating and opposed to concentration. That is why so many of the big prizes have gone to those sturdy and persistent fellows from the farms.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

Eastern Market for Alberta Coal

Alberta and Ontario Hope to Get Reduced Rates on Coal Soon

While in Edmonton recently, Premier Ferguson of Ontario, conferred briefly with Premier Greenfield on the question of securing cheaper transportation of Alberta coal to Ontario and possible regulations respecting the supply from this province and sale in the east.

Premier Ferguson, after the conference, said Ontario was satisfied with Alberta coal and wants it; the question is to get it there. Premier Greenfield said nothing definite in the way of a plan had been arrived at, but by co-operation between the two governments it was hoped to finally arrange for cheaper transportation rates. He said there was no suggestion of a government subsidy to take care of alleged railway losses under a lower shipping charge.

Fame of Canadian Wheat

The United States have erected a high tariff wall against Canadian wheat. But, despite this fact, large quantities of Canadian wheat are being imported into the United States. The fact coming to light is that Canadian wheat is absolutely essential to them if they wish to manufacture the best flour. This meant that Canadian wheat is establishing a name for itself that will spell prosperity for the Dominion for many years to come.—Simcoe Reformer

Buy Queer Packages

At a railway sale of unclaimed baggage in Winnipeg, four pairs of old trousers; neatly folded to keep in the creases was the prize of one woman bidder who paid $15 to see what was in an interesting looking suitcase. Ten dollars cold cash was handed for a bag which when opened contained several bundles of yellow love-letters.

Another New Elevator

On his return from England recently R. H. Gales stated that he had completed arrangements to build a two million bushel concrete grain elevator at Vancouver.

SUPER FREIGHT CARS ON NATIONAL WAY

To aid in the rapid movement of grain from Great Lake ports to Montreal, St. John and Halifax, the Canadian National Railways are placing in service one thousand box cars of a new type. Already 271 of these cars have been delivered to the system by the builders and the completion of the order is being filled at the rate of from fifty cars upwards per day.

By means of special axle design and improvements in the general design of the car itself, these new cars will be able to carry 61 tons, or more than 2,000 bushels of grain each. This marks a considerable advance on the average type of box car, whose loading capacity is—with new axle design—about 46 tons or, approximately 1,500 bushels of grain. Cars of the latter type are in service generally throughout the Canadian National System and 2,500 new cars of this type are engaged in the grain carrying trade in Western Canada, they having been placed in operation early in the year. The larger car will not be used west of Fort William and Port Arthur, but will be engaged exclusively in carrying grain.

The cars are of single sheeted steel frame construction and comprise all the latest requirements for interchange of traffic between railways in Canada and the United States. Inside they are 40 feet 6 inches long, 8 feet 6 inches wide and 9 feet high, that height exceeding by six inches that of the average box car.

The box cars are being built for the Canadian National Railways by the Canada Car and Foundry Company at Montreal, and the National Steel Car Company of Hamilton, Ont.

A Trip to California.

A. L. Eastly, publisher of several papers on the C. P. R. line, recently took occasion to make a trip to California and on his return wrote an article on his observations which we take the liberty to reprint for the benefit of our readers who may be interested.

"In the first place, by way of making myself better understood, it is well to point out that a short visit to any place or country is not enough to give a person correct impressions. Strangers are easily spotted on their arrival in new countries, especially under conditions now existing in California, where practically every person is carried away with the phenomenal opportunities of getting money. I say "getting" money instead of making or earning it, but acquiring it on speculative dealings and transactions.

In California especially the Southern part, the situation is a complex one, and very difficult to comprehend. The wonderful stimulus that has given California its notoriety and rapid growth in population is, to be sure, the discovery and development of oil. This alone would not cause the influx of people to the state that taken place since the war and is still continuing. But Southern California is the most ideal place to live of any place on the continent, and is even superior to Florida for many reasons.

The old rush of 1847 to the state and its consequences are matters of history with which every one is no doubt more or less familiar, and this chapter in its history has not tended to stimulate permanent immigration. It may be truthfully conjectured that any serious reverse to the oil industry in that state would precipitate the worst panic ever seen in any section of the States.

But, while the oil discoveries in California are directly responsible for its sudden popularity, there is little doubt that the locality was due to a large influx of settlers and residents, due particularly to its ideal climate.

So far as forecasting the future of this section of the States is concerned this is a quality not possessed by any human being. There are thousands of unemployed in Los Angeles and other smaller cities in California, and without going into the reasons for this, very carefully, one might conclude that in any city where there is a vast army of unemployed, conditions are bad. Residents of Alberta, who have friends and relatives in California have not learned that these friends and relatives are on the bread line there, but on the contrary, most of them have secured employment and are doing well—some even who had not done well in Alberta are making it go down there, simply because they have the ability to do something and the varied opportunities offered allow them to fit in. While there is a great deal of building going on there are more applicants for the jobs than there are jobs, and the less experienced and qualified a person is the less chance he has of securing employment. It was surprising to me to discover the number of common laborers who have come to the state because they could not get work anywhere else—some who had no qualifications whatever, and of course some who were qualified, but too many of them.

There are many other reasons for steady growth in California besides oil. The intensified production of fruit, the shipping, fishing, manufacturing, and many other factors are contributory, not forgetting that conditions there appeal to many who wish to retire and live under ideal conditions.

For the most part it may be summed up that nearly everyone who is rushing to California at this time is imbued with the prospects of making a lot of money. This is the case with a large percentage at least. Also it may be concluded that most people if there is an equal opportunity for a fair living in an ideal locality, that is the place which looks attractive. It is not the hardy pioneers, nor is it the man who has made a success who is immigrating to the sunny state. Not every one would be satisfied there. A few years ago (before the war and before the discovery of oil) people who moved to California were looked upon as passive, unambitious individuals who were looking for a soft, downy pillow upon which to rest their heads. If they lacked the requisite energy to provide themselves with sufficient food and clothing in the more rigorous climes to keep from freezing and starving to death they would "hit for California" (in the morning, as Pat said when he left dear old Ireland). In those early days California did not appeal to the younger, live-wire element who were willing to cope with difficult problems in new and colder latitudes. But when real, live, modern industry began to give prominence to this California sunny resort, people flocked to the new eldorado, some because they were good in their line, and others because because they were no good in any line.

There are old settlers in California who are still sitting and looking and waiting and watching and wondering what it all means and when it will end. In some instances these people are in the same rut they were in when they first drifted into the country.

One thing impressed me during my short stay there—I find that the problem in the States as regards immigration is almost exactly opposite to that of Canada. Instead of seeking for immigration from outside the country to the U. S. there is a well-defined system in operation there governing and limiting immigration especially of undesirable foreigners; a percentage quota each year from every country in the world—except Canada. This impressed me and I inquired, and was informed that there is held to be no difference in genealogy, and the proximity of Canada to the United States also weighing. Whereas in regard to Mexico there is a far different policy in existence.

I met more Canadians, or people who had at one time or another lived in Canada, than from even the U. S. I again inquired and learned that in most cases the cause was industrial advantage, while in some it was due to climate.

There is a law in California that no Asiatic shall acquire title to real property there. At one time these people owned a great deal of property in the state, but legislation resulted as stated. Local sentiment also makes it difficult for many other nationalities to own real property, but "the woods are full of them," as they are allowed to rent or lease. The contention is that in cases where intermarriage is not to be desired, immigration or intermingling is not desirable. But on the southern coast many Hindus and Japs own and operate factories and employ white women and girls and also men, who are obliged to conform to the conditions imposed upon them by these foreigners. In fact there seems to be a popular idea in the States that the Americans ought to re-take or re-capture, so to speak, the U. S. and preserve for the white race, especially the natives of the country.

As I said before it is not possible during a brief stay, to get a correct all-round impression of every phase of life in any country, but so far as the topics touched upon, the above are my impressions.

I might say in closing that if a man cannot do anything well, does not know anything well, or hasn't got anything, he had better stay away from California.

ANOTHER SIDE OF CALIFORNIA

We do not know the identity of the person who wrote the following article under the caption of "My California," which appeared in a recent issue of the Detroit Record, but we believe it will be enjoyed by readers of The News, if for no other purpose than to show the wonderful variety of articles used on the Western Coast—and where they are made.

When I say "My California," I do not mean that I own California. That is, not all of it. I own some of it, but did not think when I bought it that I was going to own it forever. The fellow that sold it to me said that I could sell it some day at a profit. But he was a poor prophet.

But I love California as only a "Native Son"—of New Hampshire can love it. I love its lakes and rills, its mountains and hills. But best of all I love its soil. Those lots that I own in Los Angeles. I have an attachment for those lots that I shall never lose. That is, it looks now as if I never should. I just noticed yesterday that the deeds read, "To Have and To Hold."

But the dream of my life is to some time settle down in my own little bungalow, on my own little ranch, and there, with my own little home brewery, in the golden sunlight and the silvery moonlight, to dream the happy hours away; Seeing visions of other days and other places. And where can you find more to recall such visions than on a California ranch?

You arise in the morning to the musix of a Connecticut alarm clock You put on your Munsing underwear, made in Minneapolis, hitch your Boston garters onto your Paris socks, button your Baltimore suspenders onto your Duluth overalls, put on your Lynn, Massachusetts, shoes, your Danbury, Connecticut, hat, and you are up for the day.

You sit down to your Grand Rapids table and eat your Hawaiian pineapple, your Quaker oats, and your Aunt Jemima flapjacks swimming in New Orleans molasses, and enjoy a good cup of Home Brand coffee coming from St. Paul, Minnesota.

Then you go out and put your Concord, New Hampshire, harness onto your Missouri mule, hitch onto your Moline, Ill., plow, and plow up a couple of acres of land covered with Ohio mortgages.

At noon you dine on Cincinnati ham cooked in Chicago lard, on a Detroit stove burning Wyoming coal.

And then at night you fill up your "Pride of Detroit" with Mexican gasoline and dash out to the beach and in a Greek restaurant, while smoking a Boston made cigar, you watch a New York girl dance the Memphis Shimmy to the tune of a New Orleans Jazz Band.

And then upon returning home you read a chapter out of a Bible printed in London, England, say a prayer written in Jerusalem, put on your China silk pajamas, crawl in between your Fall River sheets to fight all night with the fleas, the only home-grown products on your whole damn ranch.

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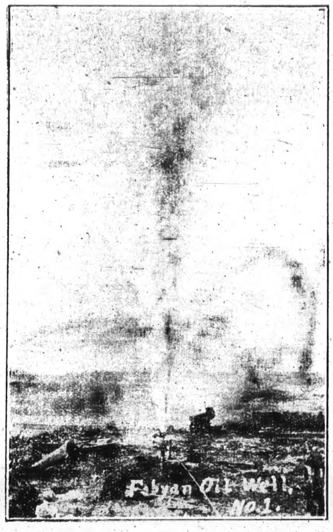

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Notice is hereby given under Sec. 48 of The Domestic Animals Act (Municipalities) that One Buckskin Gelding, branded C lazy P on left thigh, was impounded in the pound kept by Joe Gulbraa, located on the S. W. quarter of 16-45-9-w4th on Monday the 18th day of February, A. D. 1924, and that the said animal was sold on the 29th day of February, 1924 to John B. Gulbraa of Irma, Alberta, and that said animal may be redeemed by the owner or on his behalf within a period of thirty days from the publication of this notice in The Alberta Gazette, upon payment of all fees and costs due to the Municipality and the purchaser of said animal.

For information apply to the undersigned.

R. J. TATE, Sec'y-Treas., of the Battle River No. 423, Irma, P. O.

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